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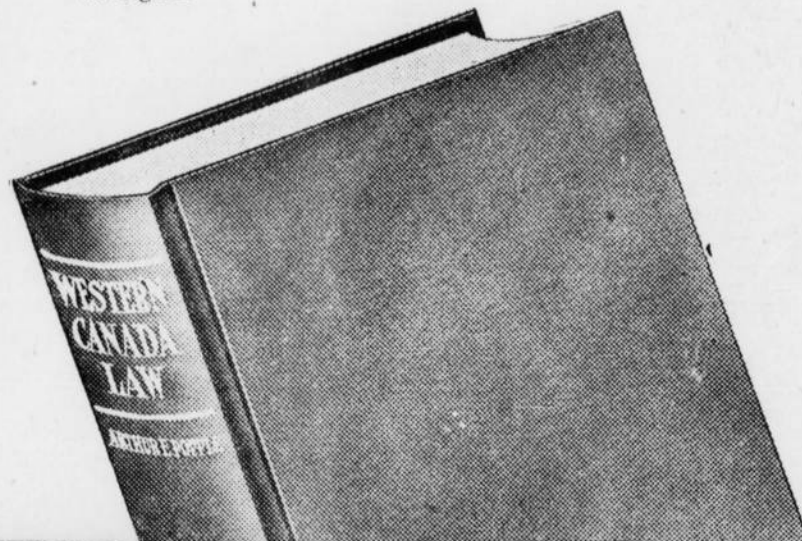
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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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Chances Good for Reciprocity

United States Press and Public Opinion Regard Defeat of Meighen Government as Paving the Way for Efforts to Negotiate Closer Trade Relations—By Tom King

WHILE the American papers gave little space to the election returns from Canada, they all emphasized the point that the verdict of 1921 had reversed the verdict of 1911 on the issue of reciprocity with the United States. They assume that the Liberal and Progressive parties see alike on this question and that Premier Meighen's campaign had been largely run upon the "no trade or truck with the Yankees" slogan of ten years ago. The impression produced upon the administration and Congress was favorable inasmuch as an opinion had grown up that Canada's attitude toward the United States was one of hostility. The press of the country had become more or less soured by what they considered the attempt of Canadian paper manufacturers to extort unfair and unreasonable prices for newsprint paper during the war. I am told on the highest authority that the Emergency Tariff Bill could never have gotten through Congress had the newspapers of the country exposed its fallacy and that the silence of the newspapers was largely due to a feeling of resentment against the Canadian paper manufacturer.

Reciprocity Non-party Issue

It is always well to remember that reciprocity was never the commanding issue in the United States that it has been from time to time in Canada. It was never here a party issue. The reciprocity pact of 1911 was negotiated by a Republican president, but ratified by a Democratic Congress. Some of the old stand-pat Republicans who helped put through the Reciprocity Bill in 1911 did so more to please the president than anything else and were secretly rather well pleased when Canada turned it down. Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican floor leader in 1911, told me that while he assisted in passing the legislation he felt at the time that it was a jug and handle bargain in favor of Canada. He justified it, however, on the ground that Canada was entitled to special consideration.

"Canada," he said is our only neighbor to the north; there is no other country between us and the North Pole. You may say that Mexico is our neighbor but not in the same sense. We could hardly extend any concession to Mexico which would not have to be extended to the central American republics and indeed all the countries of South America. Mexico and all the countries beyond speak a different language and are a distinct people. Canadians on the other hand have the same traditions and are much the same people. They are more British than we are, but I have no objection to that."

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, who worked as a boy for James J. Hill, and is as well acquainted with Manitoba as with Minnesota or Alabama, frankly regretted the failure of Canada to accept the reciprocity offer of 1911. When he came to draft the Underwood Bill a year or two later he still hoped to promote closer trade with Canada, and for that purpose put cattle, wheat, wool and potatoes on the free list, and very considerably reduced the duties on meats, dairy products and other imports from the Dominion. He did this, he

said, believing that the Canadian government would show some appreciation and not, as we supposed in Canada, because of any great public demand for cheaper food. He was disappointed at the attitude taken by the Borden and Meighen governments. It was Senator Underwood, by the way, who got through Congress the resolution for a commission to visit Canada and discuss the pulp and paper situation. That commission was not allowed to function because notification came from Ottawa in November that there was nothing to negotiate.

Closer Relations Favored

While it is altogether unlikely that the United States would today make the precise reciprocity bargain it made in 1911, there is unmistakable friendliness in this country toward Canada, a general agreement that Canada is entitled to special consideration and that there should be closer trade relations between the Dominion and the Republic. The reciprocity agreement of 1911 has never been repealed except in so far as it is over-written by the Emergency Tariff Act. That act was passed under peculiar conditions amid the panic induced by the spectacular fall in prices of all farm products in 1920. Today hardly any one claims it is doing any good but the life of the act was extended beyond the six months' period mainly on the insistence of the American wool growers and the American dye trust.

The dye trust managed to hook on to the Emergency Tariff Act their legislation placing an embargo upon the importation of foreign dyes. This embargo is bitterly resented by the textile manufacturers but is defended on the score of military necessity. It is argued with some plausibility that the great advantage of Germany in the war came from her monopoly of chemical industries. It is further argued that the chemical and dye industries already established in the United States cannot be successfully operated unless they are protected by an embargo against German dyes. This opens a question difficult to discuss or even to fully comprehend. Congress was glad to postpone the final decision by extending the Emergency Tariff until the passage of a permanent tariff bill and thereby continue for a time the dye embargo without committing the country to the principle of embargo.

The Clash on Protection

What will become of the so-called Permanent Tariff Bill now before Congress, no one can say. The tariff issue which used to be the glory and pride of the Republican Party has now become an old man of the sea which encumbers its back. The tariff no longer produces any considerable revenue and from the standpoint of revenue could easily be abolished. The principle of protection no longer appeals to the great financial interests who see the only hope of a business revival in an expansion of the export trade. Even the big manufacturers like the International Harvester Company, and the automobile manufacturers are clamoring for freer trade and wider markets.

Protection seemed to be re-enforced in a wonderful way when many of the

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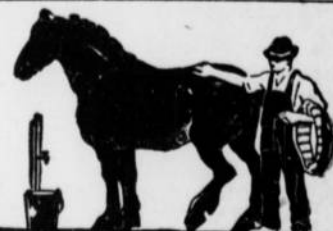
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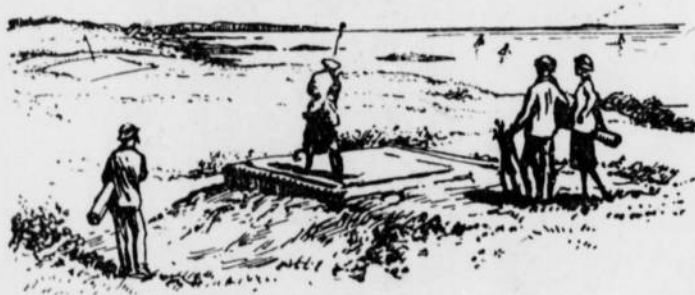
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western farmers and southern planters clamored for the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act. The old standpat Republicans were prepared to welcome with open arms the agricultural "bloc." The converts for protection among the farmers, however, balked on the fundamental doctrine of the standpatters, namely, that raw material should be admitted free of duty. They said there was no such thing as raw material. They created a panic by demanding a duty on hides, a savage duty on wool and even a duty on crude petroleum. Thus the singular spectacle was presented of the United States Congress proposing a duty on oil when nearly every other national legislature was prohibiting or restricting its export. The big manufacturing interests recoiled in alarm from this kind of protection. If they were to be taxed on their raw material and if the food and clothes of their workmen were to be made expensive by tariff duties, their last hope of competing for export trade was extinguished. Hence, there is utter confusion and dismay in the Republican Party over the tariff issue and the Permanent Tariff Bill which was introduced last April is still slumbering in committee.

Canadian Government's Apathy

The great stumbling block for a better understanding between the United States and Canada lies in the failure of Canada to have any official representative in Washington or anywhere else in the United States. The Dominion sends trade agents to every country in the world except this, and the Ottawa government for some time past has paid no attention at all to what is going on in Washington. The British government arranged for British manufacturers to appear before the Senate finance committee, and Newfoundland secured some concessions by having her trade agents officially appear and testify. The committee, after all, is pledged to the principle that the tariff shall in no case exceed the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. They have had placed before them considerable testimony to show that grain, cattle, dairy products, potatoes, and so forth, can be produced much cheaper in Canada than in the United States. Some of this testimony is childish but it stands on the records unchallenged. Thus the milk producers of New England in making out a case for protection against dairy products from Quebec say in one breath that the standard of living is much lower in Quebec than it is in New England, and in the next breath they say that the Quebec dairy farmers are making so much money that they all live in fine brick houses with bathrooms and all modern conveniences, while the New England farmers are living in tumble-down houses which they inherited from their parents or grandparents years ago. Some of this testimony if put in parallel columns would be very amusing.

Opportunity for Reciprocity

Democratic senators and representatives are almost unanimous in favoring reciprocity with Canada. The Republicans are divided on this as on every horn of the tariff dilemma. The manufacturing states of Pennsylvania and New England generally favor free raw materials and free food. The western Republicans have always been low tariff men but they are up against the great distress in the farming districts of the West and insist that nothing which was grown or produced by the farmers should be treated as raw material. This is the view of the agricultural "bloc" composed of members from the South and West. Its members will tell you frankly that as between free trade and protection they prefer free trade but if there is going to be a tariff the farmers must get a full share of protection. Some of the legislation Canadians believe to be aimed against them is really directed against Argentina. The case of Canada will have to receive and ought to receive special treatment and the opportunity for such treatment will come to President Harding if Congress follows the recommendations of his annual address and gives the executive authority to bargain with foreign countries and to raise and reduce duties without Congressional ratification.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 4, 1922

Looking Backward and Forward

There is not a great deal in the events of the closing year that can be set forth to make pleasant reading. The politician may look upon the change at Ottawa as an event of national significance; the peacemakers may look upon the Conference at Washington as a long step in the direction of rationalism in international problems; the Irish settlement may prove to be the beginning of a new era in British affairs; but the year brought little to make for betterment in the distressing economic conditions which afflict every nation and people.

Misery is often caused by forces beyond human control; it adds to the present world distress to realize that it is due to causes that are not beyond human control. Three years after the end of the war European statesmen are still carrying on the war, but on another plane, and millions are starving in a world in which there is plenty for all. If the experience of the last year or two has not brought home to the minds of men the supreme truth that man is indeed his brother's keeper, and that the breakdown of the great machine which brings together the ends of the world in a common economic interest is a matter of paramount moment to every individual, then that truth will never be learned. The wheels of industry are running slowly and intermittently, millions are unemployed and the farmers are being impoverished because Europe is still in chaos and her statesmen are apparently unable to forget or to learn.

Perhaps the success of the method of reason and conciliation in the Irish trouble and in the Washington Conference may impel men on to similar methods in Europe. Something must be done to help the new states on to their feet, to get them out of chaos into order, and primarily some new arrangement will have to be made with regard to Germany's reparation payments. The financial situation in mid-Europe is so fictitious that one might be excused for believing that it could not possibly exist outside of a comic opera. It is not comedy, however, that is being enacted in Europe; it is tragedy, and it is affecting the whole world. It has to be realized, and thoroughly, that the farmers of Western Canada produce for export, that their market is in Europe, and that until conditions improve in Europe there is little hope for improvement in prices. In a very vital way Western Canada stands to be affected by the developments in connection with the Economic Conference to be held by the big powers in Europe. If the principles which won out in the Irish negotiations, and which have made for success in the Washington Conference, are followed in the Economic Conference, statesmanship may bring about a cheering change in Europe during the coming year; if the old policies and the old methods are followed there is little hope for 1922 showing much improvement over 1921. The future is in the hands of the statesmen.

The New Government

Following the verdict rendered by the people at the polls on December 6, the Meighen government disappeared and Premier King and his cabinet were sworn in as the government of Canada on December 29. The following is the personnel of the cabinet:

Premier, Minister of External Affairs and President of Council—Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. George P. Graham.

Minister of Finance—Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

Postmaster-General—Hon. Charles Murphy.
Minister of Justice—Sir Lomer Gouin.
Minister of Railways—Hon. W. C. Kennedy.
Minister of Interior and Minister of Mines—Hon. Charles Stewart.
Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Hon. Dr. Beland.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. J. A. Robb.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
Minister of Labor—Hon. James Murdock.
Secretary of State—Hon. A. B. Copp.
Solicitor-General—Hon. D. D. McKenzie.
Minister of Customs—Hon. Jacques Bureau.
Minister of Public Works—Senator Bostock.
Without portfolio—Hon. J. E. Sinclair, Senator Dandurand and Hon. T. A. Low.

Cabinet making is no easy task in a country with such diverse views and interests as Canada, and Premier King's problem was accentuated by the election results in the various provinces. He has plainly been forced to compromise in the selection of his cabinet colleagues. Some of his ministers are pure reactionaries; some have the corporation viewpoint; some have genuinely liberal instincts and intentions, while some possess so little capacity as to be negligible in shaping the policy of the government. All this might truthfully be said of every Dominion government in the last 30 years. Intelligent public opinion will be prepared to give the new government a fair trial and pass judgment upon results rather than upon personnel.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the government is the representation from Quebec, where the Montreal financial interests are represented by Sir Lomer Gouin and Senator Dandurand, and the liberal interests by Ernest Lapointe, Dr. Beland, Jacques Bureau and J. A. Robb. Mr. Lapointe is the leader of Liberalism in Quebec, a man of high intellectual attainments, large parliamentary ability and a broad national outlook. Sir Lomer Gouin, as former premier of Quebec, holds an administrative record probably second to none in Canada. He also is a man of first-class ability, considerable wealth, is a director of the Bank of Montreal, the C.P.R., the Cockshutt Plow Co. and other large corporations, and is regarded as an exponent and advocate of what is known as the corporation or big interest viewpoint. It remains to be seen whether Quebec will choose to follow more largely Lapointe or Gouin, and that decision is a vital one because of its effect upon the rest of Canada.

The inclusion of D. D. McKenzie and George P. Graham is not promising from the standpoint of the pre-election platform upon which the Liberal party was elected, and indicates on the part of Mr. King either a shortage of good cabinet material or the lack of a free hand in making his selections.

The scanty representation in the new cabinet from the prairie provinces is undoubtedly the result of the inability of the Liberal party and the Progressive party to arrive at a satisfactory mutual understanding as to the personnel and policy of the government. Mr. King, it is well known, made overtures to the Progressives through their leader, Mr. Crerar, and also through Premier Drury of Ontario. There will be doubts as to the motives animating Mr. King in seeking the co-operation of the Progressives in the formation of his government, but future events will undoubtedly establish the genuineness or otherwise of his intentions, and it would be unfair to impugn them at the present time. It is known that Mr. Crerar consulted the western Progressive members at Saskatoon and the Ontario Progressives at Toronto, and that he was accompanied by a western delegation when he went to Ottawa to confer with Mr. King.

All that occurred at these various confer-

ences has not been made public, but sufficient is known that fairly accurate surmises can be arrived at. The general attitude of the Progressive members was that they could best serve the cause and the policy upon which they had been elected by maintaining the complete integrity and independence of their organization, and by giving support to the government upon measures and questions entirely upon their individual merits. It is also no secret that they felt no obligation to constitute themselves the official opposition in parliament, believing their function to be co-operation in the creation of legislation in the welfare of the Canadian people rather than maintaining a factious opposition merely for the purpose of opposing. It must be assumed that Mr. Crerar and Premier Drury, who alone of all the Progressive members consulted personally with Mr. King, had reasons for arriving at the same conclusions.

It is understood that Hon. A. B. Hudson, who also consulted with Mr. King, was urged to accept a portfolio, but he evidently found either the personnel of the government or its proposed policy to be unsatisfactory, as he has decided to remain a private member.

Under such circumstances Manitoba has no representation in the government for the first time in many years, because Mr. King could find no other suitable material in the province, or if such were available could find no seat in which to elect his new minister. In Saskatchewan, Hon. W. R. Motherwell was the only Liberal elected, and consequently was the natural selection for the portfolio of agriculture. While not representing the viewpoint of Saskatchewan generally in the recent election, Mr. Motherwell is undoubtedly a true friend of the prairie country, and has a record as a departmental administrator which qualifies him to become federal minister of agriculture. From Alberta, Mr. King had no choice among the sitting members and consequently selected Hon. Charles Stewart as minister of interior and mines. Though his government was defeated in the last provincial election, Mr. Stewart will probably not find himself in antagonism with the Progressive members from his province, though he may not be able to find a seat in Alberta, in which case Alberta will share with Manitoba the distinction of having no representative in the government.

All Canada will watch with unusual interest the record of the new government and the performance of parliament when it meets in the course of a couple of months. The condition of national affairs is such that it will require the co-operation of all elements not only in parliament but in the country to meet the gravest financial and economic problems faced since Confederation.

The Wheat Marketing Problem

The market collapse, together with extortionate freight rates, have brought the majority of western farmers to the verge of disaster. Good times cannot return to Canada until the purchasing power of the farmer is in an appreciable measure restored. Freight rates are within governmental control, but the marketing problem is one of greater magnitude.

There has developed a very considerable demand for the re-establishment of the Wheat Board. The Council of Agriculture last month, in Winnipeg, discussed the matter fully, and referred it to the annual conventions in order to have the viewpoint of the farmers in all three provinces fully expressed before parliament meets. There is no legislation on the statute books at present under

which the Wheat Board could be re-established, and the government possesses no power to re-establish by order-in-council. Consequently, in order to have the Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop, there must be special legislation at the forthcoming session of parliament.

The Wheat Board would undoubtedly stabilize the market and insure to the farmers a uniform price, but of course the price could not average higher than warranted by world conditions. Undoubtedly some economies would be effected and the growers would benefit thereby. If, however, the open market price ranged from \$1.05 to \$1.10 at Fort William when the board was re-established, say in July next, the initial price paid to the farmer could not in safety be set higher than about 80 or 85 cents per bushel. Participation certificates would, of course, be issued, and the value of them would be known only when the crop was marketed. The greatest advantage probably that the Wheat Board system of marketing would bring at the present time would be to restore a measure of confidence to the farmers as well as to the commercial world at a time when conditions are chaotic and markets are demoralized. We cannot see that any Wheat Board system of marketing can of itself bring about any large increase in prices, because the price of wheat is fixed by supply and demand upon the European markets and is beyond the control of any Canadian authority.

The Guide does not believe that the Wheat Board system of marketing as a permanent institution will give satisfaction to the grain growers of this country. We have faith that in the course of time the farmers themselves will build up their own co-operative marketing system independent of the government. We do believe, however, that in the face of the present crisis and the uncertainty of the immediate future, that the best interests of the farmers of the country as a whole would be served by re-establishing the Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop, unless there

is a decided improvement in conditions within the next six months.

In order to secure the Wheat Board it must be remembered that the government, the House of Commons and the Senate (with an opposition majority) must be converted to the idea. More than three-quarters of the members of parliament come from provinces where wheat is the least important crop. It will require all the force of a well defined and clearly expressed public opinion from the prairie provinces to secure the necessary legislation and governmental action to establish the Wheat Board. If the farmers of the three provinces agree that it is essential to re-establish the Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop, they must give the Council of Agriculture and the Progressive members from the West every possible support so that they may speak authoritatively when the matter comes before parliament.

An Accidental Record

In a kind of valedictory address, issued a day or two before Christmas, Sir Henry Drayton assures the Canadian people that business conditions have improved, that the government finances are in excellent shape, and that "given courageous administration" the future of the country is such as to inspire the greatest confidence.

While everything else has been falling, including the revenue from customs, declares Sir Henry, the total revenue has actually increased, and for the eight months ending November 30 constituted a record, being \$265,721,311, as against \$264,973,586 for the corresponding period of 1920. Customs revenue fell \$55,767,435, but the revenue from income and business profits taxes increased by \$54,769,754. The fall in customs revenue is an actual decrease; the increase from income and business profits taxes is more apparent than real. It would be more to the point to know how much of the \$83,574,403 collected in income and business profits taxes represented past due taxes. We know that a large amount of business profits taxes reaching back to 1917 is out-

standing, and the figures certainly include income taxes for years other than 1920. Sir Henry's successor will not have the advantage of such collections from over-due taxes, as the income tax must now be paid within the year in which it is due. The business profits tax is abolished, and revenue from the sales tax has certainly not made up the loss sustained by the abolition of the business profits tax.

By a process of bookkeeping Sir Henry estimates that the eight months show a surplus of over \$46,000,000. This way of getting a surplus does not help the taxpayer. Expenditure has exceeded revenue, even a record revenue, by about \$2,000,000, which may be \$3,000,000 when the fiscal year closes, and the deficit has to be made up somehow. It cannot be dodged by simply saying that it is due to capital and railway payments, or, as Sir Henry prefers to say, "investments." The essential point is: How is it going to be met and who pays it?

Sir Henry, in fact, has rather adroitly turned a fiscal accident into political channels. He has collected a lot of overdue taxes, made it appear as normal revenue and then put it up to his successor to maintain the luck by "courageous administration." If Sir Henry had collected taxes when they were due he would not have had such a cheerful song to sing on relinquishing his office.

It is reported that Canada is to share in the German reparations payment to be made in January. It is also reported that Germany cannot make the payment, and that if she be compelled it will mean the resignation of the Wirth government—which even Premier Briand admits is doing its level best and is honestly trying to do what is right—the bankruptcy of Germany and another plunge into chaos for Central Europe. In the circumstances, the new minister of finance had better not bank too much on that payment. With German reparation payments it is a case of, "This year, next year, sometime, never."



Let's Hope there's no Embargo on the Boy's Baggage

The Breeders' Opportunity

By Prof. Geo. E. Day

WE have come through a period of high prices for breeding cattle, and now prices have struck a lower level. Whether they will go lower, or how long the present depression in values may continue are questions which no person can answer, but it is important that every person engaged in the breeding of pure-bred cattle should carefully size up the situation, and decide what is the best course for him to pursue.

Periods of very high prices tend to popularize the breeding of the class of stock affected thereby, and no doubt such periods tend to distribute the breed into new hands, and generally stimulate interest. While this is true, it does not follow that the most useful work in breeding cattle is likely to be accomplished during periods of high prices. We have only to look back at the boom in Bates' cattle, which occurred during the '70s, to note the disastrous results which may come from the over-stimulation of prices for any class of cattle. Just at this time it might be useful to investigate whether the high prices which prevailed during the past few years have resulted in the improvement of the breed. No doubt many wealthy men have been attracted to the business of breeding Shorthorns by the very great prominence which was given to the breed during the period of high prices, and there has been a wider distribution of the breed, which is directly traceable to the period of inflation. At the same time, the rank and file of breeders could scarcely afford to pay the price to procure really high-class bulls, and they were not stimulated to make any great effort, for the reason that mediocre stock would sell at profitable prices.

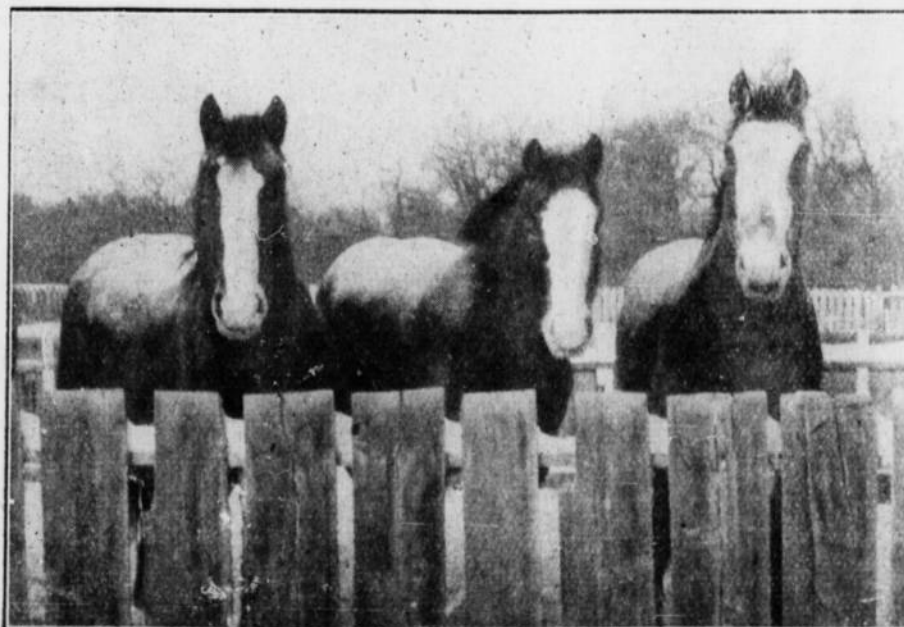
The Evidence

This point was brought to light in a very striking manner during the better bull campaign which was carried on in the province of Ontario during the winter and spring of 1921. Those who were entrusted with securing better bulls for farmers stated that the greatest difficulty in connection with the work was to secure bulls good enough for the purpose. It is hard to believe that such could be the case, but we have the statements of buyers who were purchasing bulls in connection with the campaign, and one buyer inspected nearly 600 bulls in order to buy 100; in other words, he rejected as not good enough for grade herds five-sixths of the bulls he inspected.

This is a serious indictment to bring against the breeders of cattle, but there is no disputing the evidence submitted; and, furthermore, we must not assume that this condition of affairs is peculiar

to the province of Ontario, because investigation will show that the pure-bred cattle of Ontario will measure up very favorably with the cattle of any other province, or with any other equal area in the United States.

When we find so many breeders offering for sale young bulls which are not regarded by good judges as satisfactory for using in grade herds, it causes a person to wonder what can be the matter with the pure-bred cattle industry. Are large numbers of our breeders growing careless, and are they setting too low a standard in selecting herd headers? Are we, as breeders of pure-breds, willing to pay sufficient money to buy really high-class bulls; or are we holding the nickel so close to our eye that we cannot see the silver dollar a few feet away? Do we know a really good bull when we see one, and can we divest ourselves of prejudice and look at our own cattle with the eyes of an outsider? In other words, has the better bull campaign been started at the wrong end of the line? This is not intended as a criticism of our breeders as a whole, because there are many men who are doing splendid work; but when there are so many young bulls for sale, and we are told by those who should know that it is almost impossible to buy enough young bulls that are good enough to supply the demands of men with grade herds, it would seem to be a time when some person should speak out, and speak very plainly in connection with the situation.



The morning after a south-easter

The evidence at hand, therefore, would indicate that the period of high prices has not been conducive to the production of the best class of stock so far as the average run of breeders is concerned; and the question is, what will be the effect of a more moderate range of prices upon the quality of our cattle?

Breed Improvers Scarce

As intimated in another place, the high prices have made it difficult for breeders with moderate means to buy the class of stock bulls which they should have, or, at any rate, it has caused them to think that they could not afford it. It is remarkable how few men really have the courage of their convictions, and we find among breeders men who never pay the price of a really good bull. They pay mediocre prices, buy mediocre bulls and breed mediocre to poor cattle year after year. Their operations are a continual downward drag on the breed, and the burden of upholding the standard falls upon the relatively small group of breeders who properly appreciate the importance of a good sire. Now that prices have decreased materially it remains to be seen whether these men will rise to the occasion and take advantage of lower prices in order to equip their farms with better sires.

From the earliest days of livestock improvement down to the present, there have been, at more or less regular intervals, periods of high prices followed by periods of low prices, and these ups and downs are only what any breeder may expect to face during his career. A glance over the history of Shorthorn breeding is sufficient to convince any thoughtful person that the only men who have amounted to anything as cattle breeders are those who stayed with the business through good times and bad. When prices were low they redoubled their efforts to produce something above the average, which would

sell at a premium, and when prices rose they were in a position to take full advantage of the more favorable conditions. As compared with such men, we find others who started in the business when prices were high, and who became discouraged during a period of depression and sacrificed their holdings. Buying on a high market and selling on a low market is a poor business venture, and the wise man is the one who makes important purchases during periods of low prices, and is then prepared to take advantage of the period of better prices which is sure to follow.

There is another phase of this question which should not be overlooked. A great many breeders have bought females during the period of high prices, and today these females would not bring anything like cost price if put upon the market. While this is true, it does not follow that any disastrous loss may be the result, because if good breeding females were purchased, they are still worth a great deal in a herd as producers of good stock.

Those who were, perhaps, a little over-enthusiastic at certain sales and paid high prices for females, can still receive interest on their investment, besides laying the foundation of a herd which will give high returns when prices improve, if they retain these females for breeding purposes, and of course use high-class sires, which are available today at reasonable prices. Undoubtedly prices will again recover, and it is only those who stay with the business at the present time who can hope to make a financial success of their work. Such men will surely reap their reward.

Lack Courage to Cull

There are too many men who try to dispose of all their young bulls for breeding purposes, and in this way, instead of offering for sale a few really good individuals, they have a considerable number of animals of only mediocre merit and fitting, which are hard to sell. In other words, they are overstocked and cannot afford to feed these young bulls as they should in order to develop them properly. If only the best individuals were retained and fed to bring out their best development, and all the inferior ones sent to the butcher, the breeder would obtain better financial returns besides doing a great deal to improve the breed.

The present is a time of testing, and those who have in them the ability to breed good cattle never had a better opportunity to indulge their ambition. Good cattle can be obtained at moderate prices, and those which do not come up to the mark can be sent to the butcher without incurring serious loss. The present would seem to be a most opportune time for rigid culling. Those who retain their faith and set themselves resolutely to produce something better will in a few years be regarded as "lucky dogs" by their fellows who were not so shrewd, and who did not properly read the signs of the times, thus failing to take advantage of the opportunity which is open to every breeder at present.

News from the Organizations

A Grain Growers' Library

Perley local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is athirst for knowledge. It is one of the all too few locals which possesses a fairly substantial library, and now, having imbibed all the wisdom in their own collection, its members, like Oliver Twist, are asking for more. It is a good sign, an indication of the widening vision which is rapidly coming to the farmers of the West. It is sincerely to be hoped that Perley's example will act as a stimulus to other locals, and that the exchange offered will be effected. In writing on the matter, the secretary, J. M. McQueen, says:

"At a meeting of our local on December 6, I was authorized to write to you and ask if you could put us in touch with another local which has a library, and which would exchange books with us, as we have a library of forty books, which have all been read by our members. If you can help us in any way I will send on the names of the books we have."

Secretaries of locals who are in a position to effect an exchange of libraries with the Perley local, should write the secretary, J. M. McQueen, Box 158, Saltevents.

Complimentary Banquet

The members of the Lac Vert, Saskatchewan, Grain Growers' Association gave a banquet in the Lac Vert schoolhouse, on Saturday, December 10, in honor of C. W. Stewart, M.P., the newly elected Progressive member for the Humboldt constituency, and Thomas Erwin, chairman of the constituency committee, both of whom are residents of Lac Vert, and members of the local association.

An excellent dinner was provided by the women members, and Percy Heugh filled the position of toastmaster, patriotic and other toasts being proposed, to which suitable replies were made by the guests of the evening and others. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

Maharg's Stand Approved

The action of the Hon. J. A. Maharg in withdrawing from the Saskatchewan government as a protest against the attitude of Premier Martin towards the Progressive party found an early endorsement in more than one portion of the province.

One of the earliest instances to come to our attention was that of the Miry Creek G.G.A., the members of which passed a resolution expressing their pride in Mr. Maharg for the gallant stand he had taken in defence of Progressive principles.

The matter also came before the annual meeting of District No. 16, at Elrose, on December 13, when a resolution was passed endorsing the attitude of the president of the Saskatchewan association in the matter.

Thanks Dominion Labor Party

P. H. Wedderburn, secretary of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. District Association, has written the following letter to the secretary of the Dominion Labor Party at Medicine Hat:

"It is with pleasure I have again the opportunity of thanking the Dominion Labor Party of Medicine Hat, for the splendid assistance your organization has given us in the recent general election, and the success that has again crowned our efforts. In these elections a friendship has arisen between our members which is going to hold, and I feel satisfied that whatever questions may arise in the future we will be able to deal with them in the same successful manner as we have in the past.

"The co-operation of Labor and Farmer in the constituency of Medicine Hat is a standing example to the people of the Dominion. Assuring you of the closest co-operation in any matter that affects the welfare of the workers of this country.—P. H. Wedderburn."

A Good Year's Work

During the past year the Souris local of the U.F.M. set a splendid example in the way of practical activity which other locals would do well to imitate. During the year the local had 21 meetings, a U.F.M. dinner, a whist drive and two box socials. It was its privilege to entertain the midsummer district convention and on June 22 a huge political picnic for south-western Manitoba was held, which very effectively put Souris on the map for the day. \$200 was subscribed for the furnishing of a U.F.M. ward in the local hospital and \$85.50, in addition to the ordinary dues, was remitted for the maintenance of provincial U.F.M. work. Toward the expenses of the recent federal campaign the sum of \$786 was contributed.

The membership of the local in the past year was 145, 98 men and 47 women, and it is hoped to better that figure for the coming year. The following resolution was also passed unanimously:

"That a hearty vote of thanks be extended to all those who helped or in any way assisted the National Progressive party to bring to such a successful conclusion the campaign on behalf of their candidate, Robert Forke, in the recent federal election."

The following officers for 1922 were elected: President, W. H. Hicks; vice-president, F. C. Saunderson; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Messenger; directors, F. Lovat, J. Bowles, Mrs. Brown, C. Edgerton, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Ledingham. Officers for the U.F.W.M. are as follows: President, Mrs. Bowles; vice-president, Mrs. Cronin; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Reid; directors, Mrs. Edgerton, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Apland, Mrs. Diller, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ross Cowieson. Fifteen delegates to the provincial convention.

this in the objects of the movement and the causes that gave it birth.

A Deeper Need

The Progressive movement was born of a real need much deeper than even the vital question of fiscal reform. It is the spontaneous expression of the common people in our rural communities of an outlook upon human relations which sees inequity and injustice in all legislation which favors the few at the cost of the many, or which permits the nation's need for revenue to be exploited for personal gain. It is a protest against blind and slavish party allegiance, and an effort to group the electors on a sounder basis and to assure them a freer hand in the selection of their candidates in elections. To have merged it with one of the old political parties at the very moment of its birth would have been almost criminal folly and a killing disappointment to vast numbers who joined its ranks with high hopes and lofty motives.

That there may finally be a re-grouping of the members of parliament along more natural lines than those of the old parties is the sincere hope of many. That such re-grouping will find the Progressives and progressive Liberals on common ground and in harness together is to be hoped, but first the new group must get on its feet, secure parliamentary experience, discover and develop leaders, and justify itself to those who have staked their faith in it.—J.B.M.

Proposed Milk Pool

Since dairying became an important industry in the Calgary district there have been different attempts to organize the producers. There was no dairy producers' organization in the field in the Calgary district when the present Calgary District Milk Producers' Association was organized in the spring of 1918. The immediate cause of the organization was the amalgamation of the various milk companies who were handling milk competitively in Calgary at that time. The Union Milk Company, Limited, was the result of this amalgamation. The producers fearing that there would be no competitive outlet for their product, became alarmed, and a number of them got together and decided that the only way in which they could meet the combination of distributors was for the producers to become organized. They approached the Central office of the United Farmers of Alberta, and, with the help of the U.F.A., a milk and cream committee of U.F.A. locals in the Calgary district was formed. This committee carried on without any very definite form of organization other than that of representatives from the different U.F.A. locals in the district for two years. At the outset the manager of the Union

Milk Company stated that he welcomed the formation of this committee, representing the producers, to assist in determining a fair price, as, under the then existing circumstances, he was the sole arbiter of the price to the producers and the price to the consumers, in the city of Calgary, and naturally he was the target of criticism from both sides.

Calgary District Association

After two years' experience, it was found that a more definite form of organization was necessary, whereupon the Calgary District Milk Producers' Association, with a membership fee of \$5.00 per annum, was established. This association has carried on since that time with a membership of about 125 producers. Similar associations existing at Olds and Didsbury, which are within the Calgary whole milk radius, and from which in the past large supplies have been drawn along with other local milk producers' associations, existing at other distributing points in the province, have operated as separate associations, though consulting together, and co-operating in a limited way.

Plans have been under way for some time to definitely affiliate the various

dairy producers' organizations in Alberta into one organization. There is in the province already an Alberta Dairymen's Association, but as it consists mainly of manufacturers, distributors, and their employees, it does not meet the needs of the producers.

Setting Prices

For nearly four years, during which the producers' organization in the Calgary district has been operating, no milk price has been set without consultation with the producers' organization. While the producers have not always received all they asked, they have had a good deal of influence in setting prices, and the majority of producers were well satisfied with the results. Some of the producers have all along advocated the formation of a co-operative organization of producers to handle their product, but largely on account of the measure of satisfaction which the association was giving as constituted this did not make very much headway until in the month of September last, when the milk company, without any warning or consultation with the Calgary Producers' Association, cut the price to the Calgary producers, 40c per hundred. The reason given by the milk company for this cut was that they were able to buy milk more cheaply at Didsbury, fifty miles away.

Co-operative Pool Proposed

This was the first time in almost four years that the price of milk to the producers in Calgary district had been set without consultation with the producers, and it brought about a situation which the producers could not overlook. They had either to accept the situation, which would mean that the association was no longer a recognized factor in establishing a milk price to the producers, or they had to adopt some form of organization which would give them more definite control over their own product. Meetings were held which were the most enthusiastic in the history of the association, and practically unanimously the members instructed the board of directors of the association to work out some system of co-operative marketing. The directors, after due consideration, reported in favor of the pool idea, and drew up a form of contract which was passed by a general meeting of the members, and is now being submitted for signature to the members.

The action of the milk company in bringing in milk from Didsbury at a lower price opened the eyes of the Calgary producers to the fact that they could not expect to control the Calgary market to the exclusion of other milk producers who were able to get their milk to Calgary in good condition for city delivery. The three associations, therefore, Olds, Didsbury and Calgary, are joined together in a proposed pool, and each association will be responsible for signing up its own members. The pool will not come into effect until 80 per cent. of the members of each association have signed contracts. It is proposed when this percentage has been secured that incorporation will be taken out for a company to market the milk and cream of the members of these three associations co-operatively.

A Fascinating Course

The rural youth of Manitoba (not excluding older people whose minds are still young) have never had a more attractive proposition placed before them than that which is offered in the U.F.M. Rural Leadership Course which begins in Winnipeg, on January 23. For practical relationship to the every day interests of life, for definite helpfulness toward equipment for community service, for wide variety touching the relationships of life on the farm to surrounding interests and ever recurring

Continued on Page 16

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Farm Power

Judicious Combination of Horse and Tractor More Profitable Than the Employment of Either One Singly---By P. M. Abel

MOST of us would rather sit at the ringside and watch the fun than to referee a bout, especially when both of the heavy-weights swing a little carelessly once in a while, and when the contest is forbidden by reason. But this time the writer confesses to having chosen a seat too close to the front. As a peace-loving citizen who has placed no bets and wishes to continue in possession of an undamaged countenance, it would suit my taste much better if the tractor men and the horse raisers could settle their differences and let me be a silent spectator. But the honor has been thrust upon me, as it were, and here is the manner of it. Fellow-citizen on my right, who is an official in a provincial grain growers' association, writes to say, "Why don't you wake up to the possibilities and the future of traction farming? Why, at least, don't you tell the public of the strides tractors have made?" Fellow-citizen on my left, who holds a corresponding position in the neighboring grain growers' association, writes condemning tractors, "and a timorous press which has not the courage to expose the propaganda circulated to increase tractor sales." One had better be in the ring with the principals than between such strenuous onlookers.

About two years ago various interests whose livelihood depended upon the horse industry, formed what was styled the Horse Association of America. It was composed of horse breeders, farmers, vehicle, implement and harness manufacturers, feed dealers, army officers, and a long category of people who were willing to stand by their affection for and belief in the horse. The reason given for common action was that motive power was encroaching on the domain of the horse, aided largely by colossal sums of money spent in advertising, against which there was no counteractant. It was felt that a central bureau which would collect and disseminate what this association felt to be the truth regarding the relative utility of animal and mechanical power, that a large field of usefulness which belonged properly to the horse could be reserved for him.

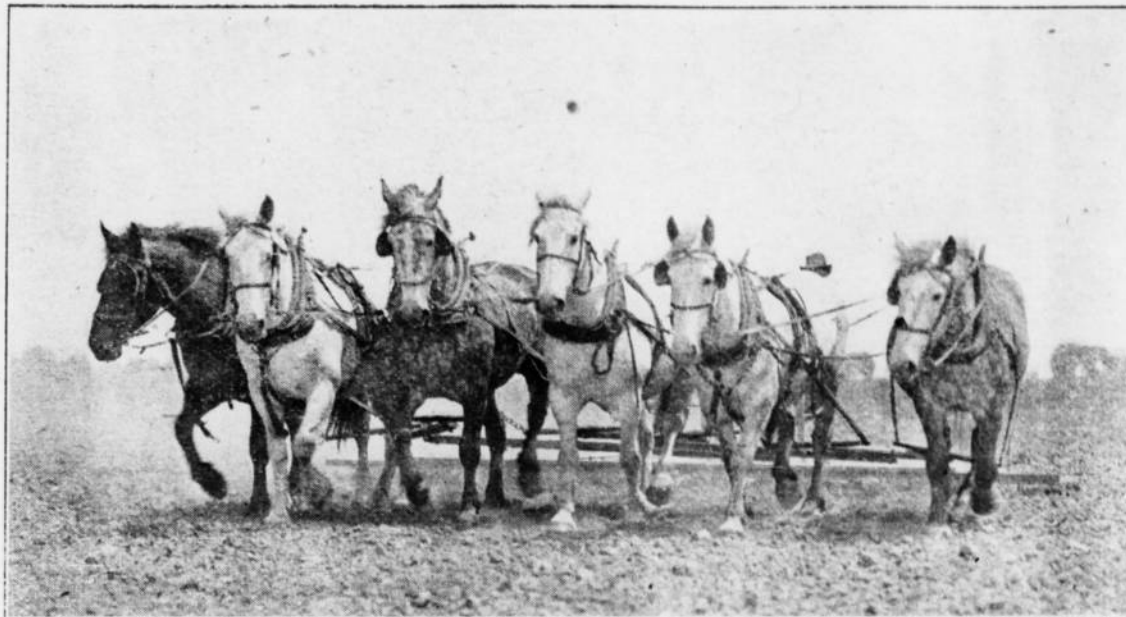
Sets Fast Pace

Now, as an agency for distributing propaganda, this organization has done more than could have been asked by the most exacting and the most apprehensive horse. Every large claim made by its competitor has been promptly nailed down. The association has taken the aggressive and issued some scalding documents prompted to bring retaliation. And naturally that retaliation has come. It has provoked a similar organization among the tractor men, known as the Power Farming Bureau. Both of these rivals have besieged large employers of power and editorial offices with reams of literature setting forth their respective cases. The farm papers all seem to have followed about the same course in their decision to publish practically none of the contending copy. They couldn't afford to, because each assertion from one side would provoke its denial before the ink was dry. And some of the stuff was decidedly acrimonious. Here is one from the secretary of the Horse Association, Wayne Dinsmore, which fortunate judgment buried:

"I have just returned from a trip through the Canadian Northwest, where, at Calgary, July 5, I addressed a group of leading bankers, business men, farmers, ranchers and railroad men, who attended a dinner as the guests of George Lane, owner of the world famous Bar U Ranch.

fields were horse drawn except 16. Estimates and reports from many reliable sources indicate that out of each 100

and on a five-year life basis, \$8,000,000 annually disappears in rust. Rich as these prairie provinces are, they feel



Farmers who know from experience the flexibility of horse power are slow to entertain the idea of a universal tractor.

oil or gas tractors in these provinces not more than five have been used in field work so far, and it is not likely that more than five per cent. will be used in field work this year.

"Inasmuch as over \$12,000,000 is invested in oil and gas tractors in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, this means that 95 per cent., or more than \$40,000,000, is tied up in the tractors standing idle! The interest alone at eight per cent. is \$3,200,000 on this sum,

the drain. A prominent official of the Department of Agriculture for Alberta said: 'Eighty per cent. of the farmers in Alberta who have tractors regret their investment.'"

A Strong Reply

Luckless journals which were incautious enough to print the above had to treat their readers to the following rejoinder written by a tractor firm:

"Immediately upon receipt of Mr.



The ability of the tractor to do heavy work in short time overcomes acute seasonal demands on power. Adequate power for every job at the right time is a pre-requisite for successful farming on a large scale.

Dinsmore's information we sent a questionnaire to every Canadian tractor owner whose name we had in our files—some 5,000. These are the questions we asked:

"Did you use your tractor this year?
"For what kind of work?
"How many acres were covered?
"Will you use it again this year?
"For what?"

"Give approximately the yearly repair expense on your tractor.

"What do you figure is the life of a tractor in years?"

"If you have not used your tractor this year, will you please state why?"

"Remarks:

"Of those who replied, more than 85 per cent. stated that they have used their tractors this year. Of 12 per cent. who said 'No,' not one had any fundamental fault to find with the tractor, nor did anyone mention that he considered the tractor a losing investment. The reasons for not using the tractor were almost universally, 'High prices of oil,' 'Low prices of horses and feed.' Of those answering 'No,' fully one-half said they would use their tractors later in the year. Of those who used their tractor this year, 93 per cent. listed field work—plowing, disking and brush breaking—as the work done. The yearly

repair expense varied from \$5.00 to \$50, averaging \$15. The average life of the tractor was stated to be ten years.

"These very favorable reports are made, please remember, in an exceptional year. Many of the provinces had a large oat crop which could not be marketed at a fair price, hence feed was cheap. Horses were plentiful, cheap, and with no market for the surplus. Money was scarce on account of the drop in price, and the banks tightened up to a considerable extent. Fuels were high priced. Many farmers used horses not because they preferred to, but because they had the oats and the horses which they could not sell, and to avoid an outlay for fuel and oil for a tractor."

The Fargo Trials

But every round of the contest does not go the same way. In the spring of 1921 it was announced that the horse and tractor people had come to an agreement on the details of a plowing contest at which horses and tractors would compete against each other. The next mail brought a denial from the Horse Association that they had ever assented to any such arrangement. Nevertheless the contest was held. Money prizes aggregating enough to buy several horses were offered, and sure enough on the day of competition the horse outfits put in their appearance. It so happened that the two days of the contests were the hottest days of the year, and the horses were pushed till some of them died. Some of the tractor companies were so ill-advised as to make that the basis of a comparison, a futile thing to do because, while it makes convincing argument to use on a man dressed in spats, the real dirt farmer knows how seldom horses do actually succumb to heat when worked within reason.

The reaction against this unsportsmanlike advertising was swift and certain. Farm journals with all the facts of the contest before them carried not a line about it. The valuable information obtained at Fargo—and there was much—was lost, because journals were not disposed to allow the names of firms which were turning out a worthy product and endeavoring to sell it under clean competition to be associated with an incident that was certain to arouse suspicion and just wrath.

Other Tactics in Order

The unfortunate part of the whole thing is that the competition between horse and tractor should be carried on in this spirit. The tractor has come to stay and its sphere of usefulness will increase with every passing year. It is

Superb Quality
Enjoy them
Today



10 for 18¢
20 for 35¢

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES

equally true that the horse will never be displaced for certain kinds of farm labor, and that many who have attempted it have paid dearly for the experiment. Some competition there will always be between them because their respective spheres of greatest usefulness can never be clearly defined; they vary with soil and climate, relative feed and fuel costs, and the peculiarities of every individual farmer and his piece of land. But many farmers are beginning to find out that it is no longer a question of horse or tractor, but a question of horse and tractor. That is to say, for a given farm, what combination of horse and tractor will provide the most economical power, provide the greatest concentration for seasonal demands and ensure the most scientific preparation of the soil for ensuing crops? On the majority of farms of over half a section in extent neither animal nor motive power will serve all these ends alone. On every one of these farms there is some happy combination which would give the maximum profit per acre or per laborer, if it could be discovered, and nothing prevents that discovery so much as the character of the propaganda put out by the rival interests.

The Modern Tractor

Some farmers there are who, speaking from first-hand experience, declaim loudly against the tractor, but the amazing improvement in design in the last half-dozen years leaves these critics far behind. In reality the small tractor has only been known since 1914. Previous to that time tractors were huge, unwieldy machines, designed primarily for breaking new land. Then, in 1913, came a collapse of the market, and designers turned their attention in earnest to the development of a general farming implement. They have made lots of mistakes; there are a lot of expensive scrap piles in the West to prove it. But in spite of the handicap of poor machines and the retardation of improvement during the war, the tractor industry has gone steadily forward. This growth more than anything else proves that farmers are being won over to the possibilities in power farming.

The wide employment of the automobile for farm use in the same time has made it imperative that farmers become expert with gas engines, while the mushroom growth of repair and service stations helps to overcome the difficulties attendant upon breakdowns. The individual factor which was responsible for so many early failures is being settled in a wholesale manner favorable to the expansion of power farming.

Some engineers believe that the all-purpose engine, which will replace the horse altogether, is a realizable dream. The man least likely to entertain the idea is the farmer who has spent his days among hay rakes, stone-boats, brush-breakers and road scrapers and knows the flexibility of horse power. Personally I don't think the universal tractor is a possibility, but the perfection of the airplane and similar triumphs of engineering warn against prophecy. At all events the small tractor is becoming a more efficient piece of machinery every year, and none of us can believe that all its possibilities have been exploited in seven years.

Horsemen Unduly Alarmed

There seems to be a widespread impression that the use of a tractor will eliminate a large percentage of the horses kept on a farm. This has not been the case on the majority of farms where the horse-tractor question has been investigated by the United States federal department of agriculture. On 141 farms the average number of horses previous to the purchase of a tractor was nine and three quarters, and after its possibilities on those same farms had been determined the average number of horses was seven and a quarter, thereby demonstrating that on the average a tractor displaced two and a half horses.

The value of a tractor is not in the number of horses it will supplant, but in its capacity to do heavy work in short time and consequently the power expansion which is made possible when summerfallows are growing green over night, or when days of drying winds

Continued on Page 23



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Open Savings Accounts for each one of your children. Insist upon regular deposits from pocket money. Thrift will gradually become a strong trait in each child's character.

There is a Branch of this Bank near you, and a Savings Department at every Branch.

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Altaswede Red Clover

Alberta Experimenters Set Seal of Approval on
Hardy Red Clover

PROF. G. H. CUTLER, of the Department of Field Husbandry, University of Alberta, is about to issue a bulletin on this legume crop, which should be of interest to all farmers. The days of upland hay are almost over, as the vacant adjacent hay quarters in settled localities are being rapidly brought into cultivation, or utilized as pasture.

Greenfeed and timothy are old standbys which do not exactly fulfill a stockman's roughage requirements, while they are a drain upon the land which raises them. Hence all practical farmers will welcome a crop which will benefit their herds and fields alike, while costing less in time and labor to produce.

In March, 1920, it was announced that the Department of Field Husbandry had produced 53 pounds of a hardy red clover seed, which Dean Howes had introduced from seed obtained from Dr. Malte of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is noteworthy that Dean Howes was the first man to rightly appraise Dr. Malte's discovery at its true worth and to give him the encouragement that he deserved, by seeding it in the university experimental plots. A record is given of its evolution during the subsequent months, calling attention to the fact that instead of 53 pounds there are now 300 pounds on hand. This record is surpassed by that of Mr. William Chalmers, a farmer residing near Edmonton, who, in 1918, procured a small quantity of seed from the university and is now the happy possessor of 1,000 pounds of Altaswede clover seed, this yield being at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. It will be remembered that Prof. Cutler took over the experimental work on this legume from Dean Howes when he arrived in 1917, and has since given it his constant attention and loving care. This work of development has been steadily followed up and at last results have been obtained which allow definite statements to be made concerning its treatment and value as a crop.

Character

Altaswede is palatable and readily eaten by all stock at the first opportunity, and it can be fed as hay or silage.

This clover can be grown profitably for seed. The roots do not winter-kill, but need at least an annual rainfall of 13 inches to really thrive. The fertilization value of this legume should not be overlooked.

Clover prefers a good rich slightly alkaline soil.

On slightly acid soils the stand has been observed to be somewhat less than in other parts of a field, which are free from this characteristic.

As the experimental stage is now passed, no stockman, when making up a balanced roughage ration, can afford to omit such a milk and beef-producing feed.

There is no need for a nurse crop with Altaswede. The seed should be inoculated and sown broadcast for fodder; or in rows of eighteen to twenty-four inches apart for seed; four to five pounds per acre being sufficient if grown for seed, but if a general crop is desired from eight to ten pounds should be used.

One cultivation per season is generally sufficient, but should weeds show a tendency to spring up it would be advantageous to run a mower over the whole crop and so check their growth.

The most favorable seeding time is from May 28 to the middle of June, in order to catch the spring rains and to avoid the danger of the plants heading out in their first year, which would weaken their vitality.

The ripening period is around August 20. One crop consisting of hay, up to three tons, or ten tons of green fodder may be expected from each acre, while as much as 300 pounds of seed per acre has been obtained.

If the clover is cut for hay, a good growth of aftermath results which affords excellent pasture; but if cut for seed the lateness of the season prevents a possible subsequent growth from being of any value.

This clover is essentially a perennial and can retain its vitality for five years; being nitrogenous, when harvested it leaves the soil enriched in this element. This characteristic coupled with its other favorable features make it an important factor in a rotation scheme.

Mr. Chalmers suggests limiting the growth of Altaswede to three years, in a seven-year rotation plan, in conjunction with wheat, oats, barley and potatoes.

During the first year no yield is harvested, but in the second season either a seed or hay crop can be cut, which operation can be repeated annually for three more years.

In a few years time the value of this clover crop will be sufficient to defray the total cost of erection and annual maintenance of the college of agriculture.

The following example illustrates this contention:

Extract from "Proceedings of the

Edmonton Meeting, "Western Canadian Society of Agronomy:

"Another familiar case is the claim made in connection with O.A.C. No. 21 barley:

"It is now estimated that about 96 per cent. of all the barley which is grown in Ontario belongs to the Mandseuri or the O.A.C. No. 21 varieties. According to the report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario the yield of barley per acre for the past sixteen years as compared with the sixteen years previous has had an increase of about 23 per cent.

"This increase in yield per acre throughout Ontario for the last period as compared with the first period of sixteen years would amount to about thirty-five million dollars, or sufficient to maintain the Ontario Agricultural College at its present cost of maintenance for approximately one hundred and ninety years."

Conclusion

A farsighted and painstaking man has produced 1,000 pounds from an ounce of valuable seed, which being translated into dollars and cents means he will make a lot of money. To make this money he has only put aside six acres of his land. There is nothing to

30 Egg Incubator \$23.75 and Brooder
If ordered together, freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Hot water, copper tanks, double doors, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today. Orders shipped from nearest Canadian warehouse. Our larger size outfit is a bargain, freight and duty paid.
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FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR
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- ① Lowest Fuel Cost
- ② Lowest Upkeep Cost
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- ④ Reasonable Price



Why an OilPull Increases Farm Profits

Every farmer knows that there are just four factors he must have in the tractor he buys to get cheapest power. These are (1) Low Fuel Expense. (2) Low Repair Expense. (3) Long Life. (4) Reasonable Price.

In the Rumely OilPull Tractor these Four Factors have been combined for the first time. An OilPull, for example, has held (1) the World's Official Fuel Economy Records for 10 years past. (2) Government figures show a national average yearly upkeep cost of \$40. Among many OilPulls of all ages the average was found to be less than half the Government figures. (3) The average life of an OilPull is more than 10 years. The first OilPull, Old Number One, is still serviceable after 12 years. (4) Rumely prices are very reasonable. They are strictly in line with present economic conditions. Everything needed to make cheap power is here.

Triple Heat Control

OilPull records are due largely to TRIPLE HEAT CONTROL—a wonderful oil burning system which solves the problem of maintaining motor temperatures. Triple Heat Control absolutely gets the power out of cheap kerosene. It is the only system in which oil is used in the cooling system instead of water. No freezing. No overheating. Under light loads temperatures are correct for power and economy. As load increases the motor actually grows cooler. It is due to Triple Heat Control entirely that the OilPull is the only tractor sold

with a bona fide written guarantee to burn kerosene successfully at all loads and under all conditions up to its full rated brake horse power.

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Among the four sizes is an OilPull that will make a profit for you. Go see the local Advance-Rumely dealer—he will demonstrate the tractors and point out the features.

In the meantime, write for complete information and a special book on Triple Heat Control.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.

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Mail to nearest Branch
Please send free copy of booklet advertised.

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prevent him expanding his enterprise indefinitely, and at the same time there is nothing to prevent any other ambitious and hard working farmer from visiting the college of agriculture to find out if he can make a few thousand dollars as simply and as quickly by questioning the experts who are working on these subjects; and who are often augmenting the income of some practical farmer who is willing to commercialise the results of their completed and tested experiments.

Discusses Rust

Among the many interesting papers read at the annual convention of the Society of Western Agronomists at Winnipeg in the closing week of 1921, was one by Prof. R. K. Hayes on wheat rust. Prof. Hayes described the experiments which are being conducted at Minnesota Agricultural College and spoke most hopefully of the ultimate outcome. He stated that investigation to date showed that there are at least 37 distinct biological forms of rust. Some varieties of wheat which are immune to one form are susceptible to others. Therefore under some conditions one variety of wheat would appear to be the most resistant, while in another season, or in another locality where another form of the parasite was prevalent, contradictory results might be obtained.

Prof. Hayes pointed out that the various forms of rust were fairly constant; that is, their habits and choice of food were the same from year to year. Furthermore it has been pretty definitely determined that resistance in wheat is hereditary; a variety which in one year resists certain forms of rust and succumbs to others, will behave in the same manner year after year. If this character of resistance to specific forms of rust breeds true when varie-

ties are kept pure, then plant breeders have every reason to hope to be able to combine the resistance of several sorts which react differently to different forms of rust, producing finally a variety which is immune to all the common forms of the plague and at the same time preserving the other desirable characteristics of our standard hard red spring varieties.

The responsibility of the barberry as an agent in perpetuating the rust scourge was discussed. It was stated that barberry spores were known to have affected wheat at least half a mile away, and it is possible that it is transported much greater distances than that by wind. By the use of traps on aeroplanes, rust spores have been detected at an altitude of a mile. Prof. Hayes and others who dealt with the same subject spoke of the need of further work and indicated the assistance which could be given to scientific workers by practical farmers' observations.

Rental of Plow

Q—"What would it be worth per acre for the use of a 14-inch gang plow with shears, the party using the plow to keep it in repair plowing stony ground?"

A—"What is a good horse weighing 1,300 or 1,400 pounds and harness worth per day plowing summerfallow next summer?"—Atlee, Alta.

A—"The party renting the plow should at least pay sufficient to cover ordinary interest and depreciation charges. Assuming the gang plow cost \$150, the average value would be approximately \$75, and the interest on this at eight per cent. would be \$6.00 annually. The average depreciation as shown by the best records available is seven per cent., or in other words, the average life of a gang plow is fourteen years. This would give an annual depreciation charge on the original cost of the gang plow of \$10.50; the total annual charge

for interest and depreciation would then be \$16.50. Assuming 80 acres is the average amount plowed per year the charge would be about 20c. This seems a fair charge if nothing but interest and depreciation is desired. If the owner wishes to make some profit the charge per acre could be increased.

It is difficult to state what the use of a horse would be worth next year as it would vary with prices and also with conditions in various localities. On the assumption that the cost of keeping a horse and the value of horses is about the same as in pre-war days the average cost per acre of horse labor would be about 10c per hour; if the horse is used ten hours per day the cost would be \$1.00. If the party using the horse furnishes all the feed and labor in caring for him he should pay about one fourth of the total cost since feed and labor make up about three-fourths of the whole.

Preparing Breaking

Q—I would like to get some information through the columns of The Guide relative to the preparation of the seed bed and the conservation of moisture in new breaking.

A—"The land, which is sandy and with very little grass on it, is in the dry belt of southern Alberta. It was broken to the depth of four inches during the first week in July with a view of seedling to wheat next spring. Since then there has been a plentiful supply of rain. What is meant by saying 'that breaking should be left untouched for a month so the rains can seal it over before disking'? Does it aid in rotting the grass roots or in preserving the moisture?"—Turin, Alta.

A—"When land is first broken it is not suitable as a seed bed until the sod is well rotted. Moisture is necessary to bring this about and this is why it is advisable when breaking to turn the furrow over flat and pack it if possible. If the furrow slice is left on its edge so that the air can get under it and dry it out, decomposition will cease and the result will be a soddy seed bed.

Herein lies the reason for not disking immediately after breaking or at least not until the sod is rotted sufficiently so that the discs will not turn it back. If chunks of sod are turned up to the air so that they dry out before being rotted the chances are that it may take a long time to get these worked down again. By having the sod turned over flat and pressed firmly against the bottom of the furrow, air is excluded and moisture is preserved making it possible for the grass roots to decompose. This is probably the explanation of the advice given in your district—"that breaking should be left untouched for a month so the rains can seal it over before disking."

Pasture Mixtures

Q—"Would you advise me what kind of seed to use for a good pasture, also how to seed it—in stubble, in fall or spring plowing—and how many pounds per acre? I want to make the pasture in high and low land."—Vibank, Sask.

A—"If your land is not subject to drifting, it would be best to plow it this fall leaving the land rough just as the plow leaves it during the winter. Then in the spring it should be harrowed just as soon as it is possible to get on the land, and after that it should be packed and harrowed again and then seeded early in May if possible. This early seeding permits the grass to develop a firm root hold upon the soil before there is much danger of extreme drought or hot weather. The following mixture is suggested: Three pecks of oats, ten pounds of brome grass, and four pounds of sweet clover seed.

This seed can be mixed together and sown with a drill with good results if care is taken to ensure a thorough job of mixing. If you set your drill to sow about two bushels of oats it will probably work about right, but if you find that it is seeding too heavy or too light, you can readjust after trying it out. The twelve pounds of brome grass and four pounds of oats will bulk about one bushel as the brome grass seed is very light. It is necessary with some drills to open the drill up a little more than would be indicated by the exact bulk of the seed.

If you prefer to have more grass in your mixture use six pounds of brome grass, four pounds of western rye grass, two pounds of alfalfa and three pounds of sweet clover per acre, using oats at the rate of three or four pecks per acre the same as suggested for the brome grass and sweet clover mixture.

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 595 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.—Advertisement.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the horse, or what other treatment failed, try Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, \$2.00 a Bottle. One application usually enough. Intended only for established cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone. Money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. It is FREE.

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The HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. HAY CUTTING RIGHTS and TIMBER PERMITS are issued, and applications for OIL and MINING LEASES will be considered. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Over 7,000,000 persons are killed or injured yearly, about 35 each day.

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NORTHWESTERN BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA
J.R. McENLOVE, Pres. K.R. McCabe, Mgr. Dir. F.O. Mafer, Sec. Treas.

Marketing Lambs

The bulk of Canadian lambs, and particularly those of Western Canada, are marketed in October and November after the season's pasturage is over and with very little attempt at finishing. As a result of this practice, there is almost always a glut of unfinished lambs on the market at that time and, as a natural result, the price drops correspondingly, and the profit on the lamb crop is small.

A little extra care and feed are more than repaid in the increased returns in finishing lambs. This is particularly the case if lambs can be marketed either before or after the big rush to market which takes place every year.

An increasing number of breeders are providing good fall pasture and supplementing this with a little grain, are marketing their lambs in prime condition and are finding their care repaid several times over.

Our own experience with grade lambs last year is merely illustrative of the benefits which may be obtained by this practice.

The fall pasture last year in this district was excellent, and all lambs were in fair condition at the last of October when cold weather set in permanently. At that time, most of the lambs in the district were sold and several lots of similar breeding and growth to our own were sold, after being weighed over our scales, at seven cents per pound. Fifteen of our lambs were then put on a ration of good alfalfa hay and one pound per day of mixed oat and barley chop, and were carried till the end of the first week in December, when they were sold for eight and a half cents per pound. These lambs, when put on feed, weighed 70 pounds each and were worth \$4.90 apiece. When sold they weighed 81½ pounds, and brought \$6.80 each. The feed cost per lamb was \$1.40, leaving a profit per lamb of \$1.50 or nearly one-third of their value when they were put on feed. A further lot of fifteen lambs were carried over until the Easter market and gained 22½ pounds each at a cost of 12.71 cents per pound. They were sold for 10 cents per pound and averaged, in weight, 104 pounds, so that each lamb brought in \$10.40, and the feed cost \$4.24 per lamb, leaving a profit of \$1.26 per lamb over all costs. These figures, while only one year's results, are indicative of what a number of breeders are doing year after year, and their lambs are known on the market, and are eagerly sought after by the buyers as they know that these prime lambs are in demand by the consumer, and the carcasses much more readily saleable than those of ordinary lambs.

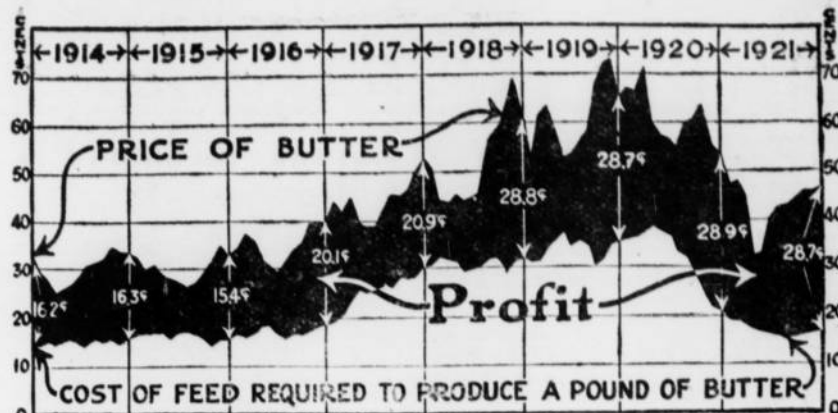
Early marketing is especially desirable as the well finished early lamb is always at a premium during August and September. A good rape pasture supplemented by a little grain will force lambs to a suitable finish so that they can be marketed before the rush commences.—N. D. McKenzie, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

Not Elevating Export Quality

There are too many non-bacon type hogs in Canada. It is a curious and unfortunate state of affairs that just when an increase is being recorded in the total number of swine in Canada the indications are that the additions are in those types which are not really wanted.

It may be taken for granted that the sales of pure-bred hogs, which include the boars that become the sires of our commercial hogs, are a good barometer of the trend of breeding. Transfers and registrations among pure-bred swine in the Dominion thus show what is happening. They are a check on sales because no sale can be made without a transfer by the Swine Breeders' Association. The record shows that only about one-half of the total are of the recognized bacon type. That means that improvement in breeding stock is taking place along the lines emphatically approved at the Ottawa hog conference only in one-half our herds.

The returns for 1921 are not yet available but in 1920 the recorded transfers numbered 6,578 in Yorkshires and other bacon types against 6,012 in non-bacon types. And the comparison is only as favorable as it appears if 50



(Compiled from U. S. Government statistics)

Look at this diagram!

It shows just how profitable the production of butter or butter-fat has been since 1914, and that it pays just as big today as ever.

The top line of the black area shows the price of butter, while the bottom line shows the cost of feed required to produce a pound of butter. The thickness of the black area then shows the spread between cost of feed and price of butter—or the net profit. For example, near the end of 1921, feed to produce a pound of butter cost 16.9 cents; butter sold for 45.7, leaving a difference of 28.8 cents per pound, or 170% profit.

De Laval Cream Separators have helped more than any other factor to put the butter business on such a profitable basis—by saving cream, improving butter in quality, saving time, and saving skim-milk in the best condition for feeding.

Let a De Laval start making and saving money for you now. See your De Laval agent or write for full information. Prices on pre-war basis. Sold on easy terms.

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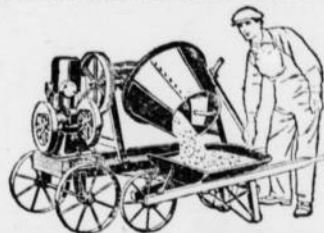
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Reference: Royal Bank of Canada, William and Sherbrook Branch, Winnipeg; also Bradstreets and Duns.

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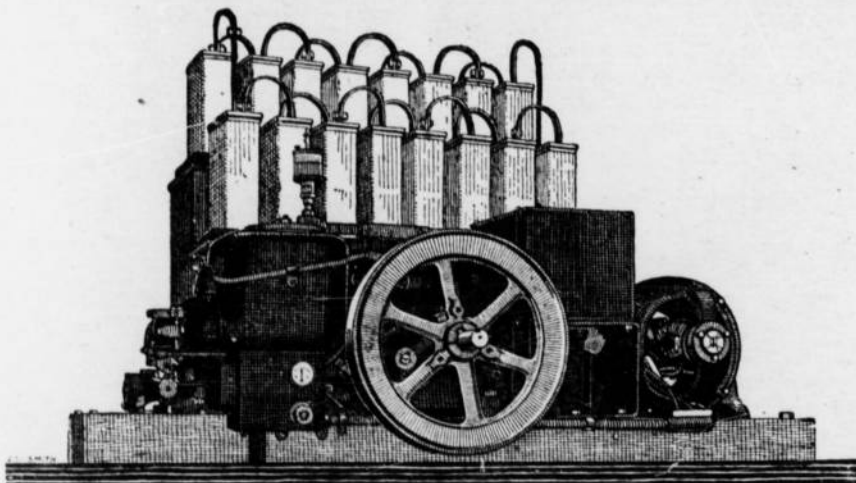
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per cent. of the Berkshire breed are classed as bacon type; the others fall into the lard type or doubtful subdivision of this double-variety breed. Transfers for last year may be thus classified:

Bacon Types	
Yorkshires	4,759
Berkshires (one half)	1,334
Tamworths	485
	6,578

Non-Bacon Types	
Berkshires (one half)	1,335
Chester-Whites	1,594
Poland-Chinas	733
Duroc-Jerseys	2,096
Hampshires	211
Large Blacks	43
	6,012

Where is this going to lead? A strictly limited number of the non-bacon type can be absorbed by domestic consumption, but when this relatively small demand is satisfied the surplus will find no profitable outlet. Already the supply for this demand seems to be approaching the limit. As bacon hogs increase in numbers under the stimulus being given to their production the prospects for the other classes will recede, because the domestic market will give increasing preference to the lean, streaky bacon from that portion of the supply which may not grade out after slaughter, as suitable for export.

American breeds which have done well in the cheap corn area of the United States have been popularized by pushful propaganda, especially among western farmers, where increased numbers are reported. These hogs cannot be raised in Canada competitively with the same breeds in the States, nor can they be marketed in Canada at a profit. Canadian packers plainly repeat the grave warning that their market openings for lard types, no matter how successful they may be in the States where demand is different, are strictly limited. The recent adoption of grading for hogs—a grade built in the last analysis upon the standard of an animal which will yield an exportable Wiltshire side—should be seriously weighed by producers in East and West alike. Packers say they can undertake to market all the Wiltshire bacon which farmers can furnish. But they cannot be expected to take off farmers' hands a class of bacon for which they clearly state there is no large scale outlet nor any prospect of such outlet.

W.C.L.U. Convention Resolutions

Following is a list of the resolutions passed at the annual convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union held in Regina, December 13-15:

No. 1—Accredited Herd System and Tuberculosis Free Area

Whereas, the members of the Western Canada Livestock Union, at annual convention here assembled, heartily approve of the principle of the Accredited Herd Plan as carried on by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas, in its opinion, this principle could profitably be extended both in the interests of the livestock men and the health of the nation;

Therefore be it resolved as the opinion of this meeting:

(1) That no restriction be placed on the number of pure-bred animals in a herd eligible for accreditation, and

(2) That on receipt of a petition by a two-thirds majority of the vote polled by the ratepayers in any municipality or district unorganized by the veterinary director general, there shall be established in such district a tuberculosis-free area, all cattle in which shall be tested in the manner now in operation for the establishment of accredited herds. (Passed unanimously.)

No. 2—Reduction in Transportation Charges to Great Britain

Whereas, the British market affords the most permanent outlet for Canadian cattle, and

Whereas, the transportation charges from Western Canada to British ports absorb in our opinion an undue proportion of the ultimate value of our cattle, and

Whereas, the extremely low prices prevailing for beef will not permit of profitable raising of beef cattle with the continuance of the transportation charges now in effect, both rail and ocean; and

Whereas, the future of this important industry is so largely dependent on having the British market available for live cattle, to such an extent that without some immediate adjustment the livestock men will be forced to abandon the industry through lack of confidence; and

Whereas, prices for livestock have now reached pre-war levels and transportation charges have not yet reached pre-war levels; Be it resolved that this Western Canada

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Livestock Union, in convention assembled, while appreciating the voluntary reduction in freight rates on livestock by railways, urge upon the federal government the imperative need of a reduction of the cost of transportation on livestock to pre-war levels, consistent with the drop in prices for livestock which the producer has been compelled to accept, and suggest for their immediate and serious consideration the utilization of the merchant marine service, reported to be now lying idle in port, as one means of alleviating this condition.

No. 3—Embargo and Access for Finished Cattle to Inland British Points

Whereas, the Western Canada Livestock Union, in annual convention assembled, is of the opinion that the chilled meat trade from Canada to Great Britain is unprofitable;

Therefore be it resolved that, pending the removal of the embargo, the Western Canada Livestock Union urge the Dominion government in the strongest possible terms, to take immediate action for the purpose of securing access for Canadian finished fat cattle to inland British points for immediate slaughter, and, furthermore, to appoint representatives who will properly present Canada's case before the British public and the British government.

No. 4—United States Market for Canadian Livestock

Whereas, the natural outlet for the livestock, and particularly the cattle, of Western Canada is the United States market, which was our main market for several years past; and

Whereas, press reports indicate that the permanent tariff bill of the United States will give to the president certain liberty of action in negotiating trade treaties with countries willing to grant reciprocal concessions to the United States;

Therefore be it resolved that this annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union express its urgent desire that all reasonable efforts be made by the government of Canada to procure the admission of our livestock to United States on reasonable terms.

No. 5—Cleansing and Disinfecting Cars for Livestock

Whereas, the present condition of our livestock indicates the presence of communicable diseases, as instanced by the testimony of speakers at this convention on tuberculosis and contagious abortion; and

Whereas, the practice now in vogue is that of disinfecting livestock cars by railroad companies, for which a charge of 75c per car is made, by said companies, subject to such cleansing and disinfecting being done under the supervision of government inspectors;

And, whereas, such government inspectors are only located at certain points long distances apart, which renders the cleansing and disinfecting of such cars at every shipping point impracticable;

Be it resolved that the Western Canada Livestock Union, at annual convention assembled, hereby urge upon the railroad companies the necessity of thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting all livestock cars prior to re-loading with livestock, and further recommend that in all cases where disinfecting has actually been done, they be empowered to collect the said charge of 75c per car, regardless of whether done under the supervision of government inspector or not.

No. 6—Market for Mutton and Lamb

Whereas, the cities of Vancouver and Victoria afford a splendid market for lambs and mutton, and whereas this market at present is supplied chiefly from the American cities of Seattle and Portland, which necessitates paying a duty of three cents per pound on dressed carcasses and 25 per cent. of the value of the live animal;

Therefore we, the members of the Western Canada Livestock Union in convention assembled, urge that the provincial governments of the prairie provinces put on an educational propaganda setting these facts forcibly before the farmers and sheep breeders with the object of supplying this market, which requires a well-finished lamb of the mutton type weighing about 75 pounds live weight.

No. 7—Anti-Tuberculosis Education

Whereas, the success of measures to eradicate tuberculosis depends on the support of public opinion; and

Whereas, there is a lamentable degree of ignorance in regard to the menace of the bovine form of the disease to the human race, and in regard to the possibility of successful diagnosis of the disease by testing and its eradication by the methods now in use in accredited herds;

Be it resolved that this meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union express itself as strongly in favor of a Dominion-wide anti-tuberculosis campaign of education; and

That this union contribute to the starting of this campaign by printing the information contained in the addresses on this subject at this convention, and distributing same to daily newspapers, agricultural and other periodicals, municipalities, departments of agriculture, public health boards and any other possible means of dissemination; and further

Be it resolved that this union request the departments of agriculture of Canada and of the several provinces to undertake an energetic anti-tuberculosis campaign, featuring strongly addresses and literature dealing with this subject.

No. 8—Stabling Accredited Herds at Exhibitions

Whereas, it is important that accredited herds and herds which are in the process of accreditation should be provided with separate stabling accommodation at exhibitions from cattle not accredited;

Therefore be it resolved that the Western Canada Livestock Union, in annual convention assembled, urge upon agricultural societies and exhibitions the necessity of providing separate stabling accommodation for accredited herds and herds in process of being accredited, and that at exhibitions where cattle are stabled in one large stable, a special section be set aside for the stabling of such herds.

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In every way The Grain Growers' Guide is endeavoring to give its readers the benefit of lower prices. The Book Department is co-operating and has announced reductions (good until further notice) on all books of their own publication, as well as on many others. We are not guided by what others are doing, but are voluntarily reducing the prices to help our readers during this winter, as we feel our books are needed this year as much as any, probably more. These reductions are given below and are compared with the regular price. It will pay you to look over these orders and take advantage of the saving by ordering what books you can use now.

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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

problems, it would be difficult to imagine anything more complete.

Prof. W. T. Jackman, of the Political Science Department of Toronto University, who delighted the students in our last winter's course with his lucid expositions and his kindly geniality in dealing with questions propounded by the class, will again furnish the main course, lecturing each morning from nine to ten and also on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday of each week. His lectures will follow the line indicated in the following syllabus:

1. The new importance of agriculture.
2. Land, its acquirement and economical use; ownership and tenancy; conditions for permanence of land ownership.
3. Labor and wages on the farm; principles regulating an adequate supply.
4. Capital, its importance to the farmer, its economy.
5. The proper balance of the rural and urban industries.
6. Marketing of farm products; the determination of prices; the place of the middleman; the farmer's share of the consumer's prices; defects in marketing and remedies therefor.
7. Co-operation among farmers, productive and distributive.
8. Transportation, as related to the welfare of agriculture.
9. Financing the farmer; importance of borrowed capital; how the farmer may improve his personal credit; operation and value of rural credit systems.
10. Organization of rural interests; community welfare through rural institutions (school, church, clubs, etc.); importance and development of rural leadership.

3. The Relationship of the Individual to the Community: (1) What the Community Contributes to the Individual, (2) What the Individual Owes the Community.

4. The Effects of Action, General and Specific, on Personal Character.

F. M. Black, treasurer of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., will speak on Money Power; L. Donley, provincial assessment commissioner, will deal with Assessment in Manitoba; and A. E. Parker of Canadian Finance will take Proportional Representation.

No less interesting will be two lectures on health problems: Prevention of Disease by Dr. Gordon Bell, and The Quest of Health by Dr. M. S. Fraser. Co-operation and the United Farmers of Manitoba will be discussed by W. R. Wood of the association, and Dairying Possibilities in Manitoba by A. McKay, manager of the Co-operative Dairies, Ltd.

This class is open to all. The only charge is a two-dollar registration fee, and there are no restrictions as to age, color, nationality, academic standing or anything else. Begin to think about it. Plan to come in if you can.

Last year several locals took up the question of assisting some of their students to come, and some of the district organizations took similar action. It proved its worth last winter. It is a little slice of a liberal education packed into two fascinating weeks. Give your young people a chance to enjoy and profit by it.

To U.F.M. Convention Delegates

The attention of delegates to the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, to be held at Winnipeg,

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Calgary, January 17, 18, 19 and 20.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Regina, February 14, 15, 16 and 17.

The holding of the Saskatchewan convention at Regina is conditional upon the City Council providing a meeting place.

11. Education for rural children; education for adults.

12. The sources of information concerning the many aspects of rural life.

From the agricultural college, assistance in the supplementary lectures will be given by Prof. Shanks, who will lecture on Making the Farm Home Convenient, and by Mrs. T. L. Guild, who will take Making Farm Homes Comfortable and Attractive as her topic. The whole of Saturday, January 26, will be devoted to getting first hand acquaintance with the work done at the agricultural college.

From the university valuable contributions will be furnished by Prof. Chester Martin, who will give two lectures on the problem of Our Natural Resources; Prof. W. T. Allison, who will speak on Canadian Song and Story, and Prof. A. B. Clarke, who will provide a trio of lectures on the topics (1) Early Tariffs and the Development of Free Trade in the United Kingdom, (2) The Development of the National Policy of Protection in Canada, (3) Effects of Protection with Special Reference to International Peace.

In addition several outstanding speakers from the city will help. Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Augustine church, will give a series of four addresses under the following titles:

1. The Struggle of the Ages—The Conflict between the Roman and Hebrew Ideals and the Significance of this Conflict for Life.
2. The Socialistic Conception of the Social Order: (1) What Socialism Seeks to Accomplish, (2) The Principles Underlying the Theory, (3) Different Socialistic Theories, (4) Criticism, Theoretical, Practical.

on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, is directed to the announcements appearing on this and the adjoining page of business firms and hotels in the city which have made special provision for catering to delegates and making them at home during their visit. The choice of a hotel is not an easy matter for those who are more or less strangers in the city, but delegates, whether men or women, can be assured that by patronizing one of these listed on this page they will secure comfortable quarters at reasonable rates. The business firms whose announcements have been accepted are all reliable concerns, and a visit to their establishments will well repay all delegates who need anything in their line.

Selkirk District Convention

Selkirk United Farmers met in annual convention in Winnipeg on Wednesday, December 28.

Their list of officers for the new year is as follows: District director, Thos. McIlwraith, Teulon; district director, U.F.W.M., Mrs. E. J. Blow, R.R. 1, Winnipeg; president, T. L. Brown, Stonewall; vice-president, F. O. Sargent, Petersburg; secretary, Wm. Meldrum, Gunton; directors, A. Wolchuk, Pleasant Home; O. Calverley, Birch Bay; F. Yarnold, Eriksdale; A. H. Hopgood, Fisherton; G. O. Einarsson, Bifrost, and McClure Muckle, Clendoye.

District Debating Series

The newly-elected board got at once to work on the debating series for the district. The subject chosen for the first debate was: "Resolved that the Shaughnessy railway plan involving reversion to private operations would

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be better for Canada than the Progressive plan of National Railway operation.

The first series is arranged for as follows: St. Andrews and Grosse Isle at Grosse Isle; Norris Lake and Tecumseh at Tecumseh; Balmoral and Argyle at Argyle; Arborg and Teulon at Teulon; Stonewall and Petersfield at Petersfield; Gunton and Clandeboye at Clandeboye. Selkirk knows the value of debating. Last winter's work in this line got them their M.P. What about other districts?

Death of District Director

Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will regret to learn of the death of P. M. McCaffrey, Director of District No. 13, which took place on December 20, due to heart trouble. Mr. McCaffrey had been confined in the Notre Dame hospital, North Battleford, where he died, for a period of two months previous to his decease. The funeral took place from St. Vital's Roman Catholic church, Battleford, to Battleford cemetery. Mr. McCaffrey has left a widow, two sons, Edward and John, of Rockhaven, and a daughter, Mrs. J. F. McCaffrey, of Glidden, Sask. Mr. McCaffrey came to Canada from Palos Springs, Ill., U.S.A. He came West in October 1906, and took up a homestead nine miles east of Rockhaven, where he has resided ever since. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association ever since he became a member, and was elected director of District 13 at the 1918 convention, which office he held up to the time of his death.

West Edmonton Convention

The annual convention of the West Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Inde-

pendent Political Association will open at Edmonton in the Labor Hall, on January 14, and continue on the 16th. Representation is on the basis of one delegate to every ten members or major portion of ten U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. members paid up in the Political Association.

There will only be a pool rate for those delegates who are not going on to the U.F.A. convention in Calgary, so that the pool rate will probably be very small.

The secretary, N. P. Finnemore, is requesting the locals to study the constitution, and send to him any resolutions having to do with constitutional amendments, not later than January 13.

Credential Cards

Credential cards for the U.F.A. annual convention have been mailed to the secretaries of all locals. Secretaries are requested, in case they should not receive cards promptly, to notify Central office at once, when a further supply will be sent to them.

U.F.A. Calendars

The U.F.A. calendars for 1922 have been received from the printers, and the Central office supply room staff are busy sending out advance orders that have been received. The calendars are being supplied at the same price as last year, 25 cents per copy, \$2.50 per dozen.

The calendars follow the same general design as last year; they are printed in large, bold type, and space is provided under each date for memoranda. There is a separate sheet for each month, so arranged that at the end of the month the sheet can be turned back and retained. In this way the year's memoranda can be kept in convenient compact form.

The calendars bear the name, motto, and monogram of The United Farmers of Alberta, and the objects of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Juniors are printed, in series form, at the top of each sheet. Phases of the moon and public holidays are indicated.

North Battleford Convention

The annual meeting of District No. 11 of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., took place on November 15, in the lecture room of the public library, at North Battleford, with D. Japp, district director, in the chair. There were 47 delegates and 24 visitors present.

At the morning session J. Wesson and C. Paling were appointed credentials committee, and Mrs. Le Ruez, Messrs. Nelson and Carrothers were elected as members of the resolutions committee. Some informal business was also transacted, after which the meeting adjourned to 1 p.m.

On meeting for the afternoon session the agenda read by Mr. Japp was approved, and visitors were given the privilege of the floor.

Membership Increasing

Referring to the increase in membership, as presented in his report, Mr. Japp suggested a discussion as to the advisability of dividing the district, and advocated the creation of a district executive so that the work of organization might be more thoroughly done. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. Price.

Mrs. Wishart, director of the Women's Section, reported five active women's sections, with three others dormant, and stated she hoped to be able to report four more before the general convention. She said the time had come for women to put aside their apathy in public affairs, and stand shoulder to shoulder with those who went out to fight for happier conditions.

Organization Committee

The discussion on the reports centred on the proposed division of the district and the formation of an executive, and a resolution was moved by Mr. Pensome, and seconded by Mrs. Le Ruez, "That a committee of three from each local be appointed for organization work in place of sub-organizers." This was carried.

Mrs. Fowlie, of Radisson, read an excellent paper on world conditions and the Progressive movement, and R. W. Brewis, of the Department of Labor and Industry, Regina, gave a short address on the work of the Bureau of Labor,

and asked that locals requiring labor would furnish data in advance as to the number of harvesters needed. A resolution was passed commending the work of the bureau, a copy of which was to be sent to the department at Regina.

F. J. Collyer, of the United Grain Growers Ltd., gave an interesting account of his trip to Europe to get first hand information as to cattle markets and the export pool plan.

For Grain Board

A resolution was adopted as follows: "That there be no closed season for ducks," and also one in the following terms on the wheat marketing question: "That this convention ask for the establishment of a permanent grain board, or a similar method of controlling the sale of wheat in Canada, the personnel to be acceptable to the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Messrs. Nelson, Wesson and Japp were nominated for the position of district director. Mr. Japp declined to stand, and Mr. Wesson was elected by a majority of votes. Mrs. Wishart and Mrs. Fowlie were nominated for director of the Women's Section, and as Mrs. Wishart withdrew Mrs. Fowlie was elected. Wm. E. Hayes, of Meota, was appointed district secretary.

Interesting Address

The evening session was opened with community singing and short addresses by the retiring director and his successor. A short musical program was also given by Mrs. Cogland, Messrs. Pickel and Leach, of North Battleford, Miss Millar being the accompanist.

A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the association gave an interesting and spirited address during the evening, in which he dealt with the difficulties met with by the Liquor Commission. He also spoke of the pioneers in the Grain Growers' movement, and election matters, declaring that their efforts would ultimately meet with success. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Crocus Hill Activities

The Crocus Hill U.F.M. local has a fine list of achievements to its credit during the past few months. It traces its success to holding its meetings at fixed intervals and always following its business session by a period devoted to social intercourse with games, music and singing.

During the summer a picnic held at Hart's Lake, gathered some 350 people together, when an inspiring address was given by Mrs. Elliott, of Cardale, and the whole community enjoyed this to the full.

Before harvest a car load of twine was received in conjunction with the Empire local which was sold at a price lower than local dealers were charging and left a modest profit for the association. A whist drive was recently held with a view to providing a special donation toward provincial work, and \$22.55 was realized.

Relief Work

With a view to meeting the necessities of those in need of help Mrs. C. Averill solicited the aid of members and friends and by this means supplemented by whist drives some \$90 has been secured. This is being used judiciously for the relief of many who have made application for help and still the appeals continue to come. The work of offsetting the tactics of the Moderation League has been largely under the care of W. Kingdon, and a large number of signatures have been secured for the petition of the Better Citizenship League.

The local congratulates itself on having after 15 years induced the Canadian National Railways to put in a siding and to undertake to provide a loading platform for grain with the prospect of a flag station which is to be named Crocus. The work of grading the approach to the siding was carried through by the members of the local. The connection of the local station with a telephone has also been undertaken by the association.

In elections the local is taking an active part. One of the members, J. Ervin, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Minto municipal council, and at the recent federal election a majority of 112 was secured for Mr. Crerar in a community which had usually been looked upon as a Conservative stronghold.



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In membership the growth of the last year has been very satisfactory, a total of 75 being reported at the recent annual meeting and the local is looking forward to a year of continued activity and prosperity in 1922.

Medicine Hat Convention

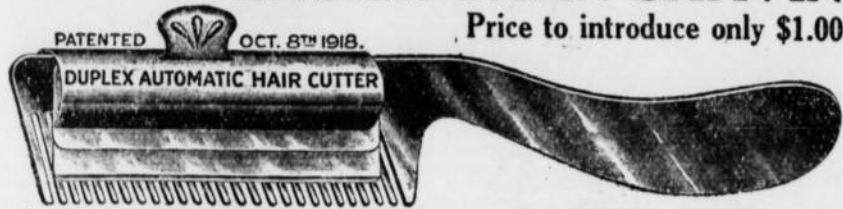
The annual convention of the Medicine Hat District Association will be held in Sandstone Hall, Calgary, on January 16.

New U.F.A. Locals

Director Lunan has organized a new local at Telfordville, to be known by that name. Geo. McFarquhar and Mrs. Fred Grant are the officers.

Patria is the name of a new local organized in the town of that name by R. W. Pool. This local begins with a paid up membership of eleven, and the officers are Archie Stewart and E. H. McDonald.

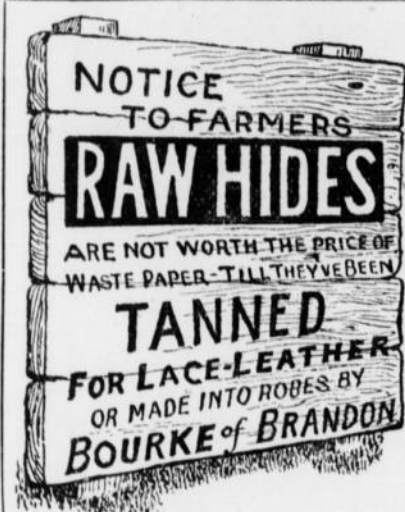
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The U.F.O. Convention

Two thousand delegates, representing 60,000 farmers, met in Massey Hall, Toronto, on December 14 and 15, for the eighth annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario. While the matter of most absorbing interest to come before the convention related to the U.F.O. Co-operative Company Limited, whose affairs had received considerable attention both within and without the organization before the convention, the convention discussed subjects of wider and narrower interest, from the proceedings of the international armaments conference at Washington to deer hunting and the control of noxious weeds.

President R. W. E. Burnaby and Vice-president W. A. Amos were re-elected to office by acclamation, the numerous other nominees all withdrawing as a tribute to the work of Messrs. Burnaby and Amos during the past year.

In his address President Burnaby emphasized the inter-dependence of all the various activities of the organization, educational, commercial and political. He urged the development of these activities so that the organization might embrace almost every phase of rural life.

Vice-president Amos and Editor Ross gave the record and related the success of the Farmers Sun, financially and otherwise, during the year. Peter Porter, of Burford, showed that sport and recreation could be made effective factors in building up local organizations. M. H. Staples, educational secretary, reviewed the excellent educational work of the U.F.O., and the organization's devoted secretary, J. J. Morrison, looked briefly at the efforts that had been made to injure the U.F.O. and the Co-operative Company, and in his forceful manner urged the members to stick together against forces that would be only too glad to see dissension and disintegration.

Co-operative Company's Report

The report of the U.F.O. Co-operative Company Limited, led to a considerable amount of discussion. The company sustained heavy losses during the year mainly through the writing down of large stocks purchased when prices were high, but also through poor management. The auditors' report showed the trading loss to be \$212,572 on a total business of about \$20,000,000. The assets of the company were \$1,451,883 against liabilities of \$717,799 leaving a surplus of \$734,085 in assets. The capital, the auditors said, had been so much impaired that they recommended reducing the par value of the stock from \$25 to \$15, and the collection of the outstanding capital subscriptions amounting to \$323,743. If this were done, in their opinion, the company would be put in "a very healthy condition." The auditors also emphasized the need for "the wholehearted patronage of the shareholders" in order to make the Branch Stores Department a success.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions passed by the convention included the following:

Endorsation of the Washington conference on armaments and the expression of the hope that it would lead to the reduction of armies and navies "to a peace basis"; recommendation of the establishment of U.F.O. athletic clubs and organization for mutual intellectual improvement; that members of parliament and local legislatures should send to the locals copies of all bills and should send a monthly statement showing their stand and vote on such bills; that a surtax should be imposed upon all unoccupied wild land held by private owners; that military training in schools be abolished and militarism be rooted out; that freedom be given for all publications "save such as are an offence against morals"; that the Dominion Elections Act be amended to remove the restrictions on female enfranchisement.

A resolution was also passed deprecating efforts to divide the people on racial or religious lines and urging the adoption of means to unite all the people on the broad lines of Canadian citizenship. Another resolution congratulated Hon. T. A. Crerar on his conduct of the election, deprecating any entangling alliances with the old political parties and pledging him support.

Resolution Rejected

A resolution calling for reform of the Senate was lost, the convention reaffirming the resolution of a previous convention demanding abolition of the Senate.

A resolution calling for a tariff on certain agricultural products was defeated by unanimous vote, the convention declining with some warmth to be led into denying the platform it had adopted and upon which U.F.O. candidates had been elected. The same fate befell a resolution calling for modification of the prohibition laws and a resolution asking for reduction of the salaries of M.P.'s and cabinet ministers was dropped. An enthusiastic advocate of the recall brought in a resolution that no government shall be considered defeated by vote of the House and shall resign only "by recall exercised by the electorate." The resolution was voted down.

U.F.A. Convention Resolutions

A large number of resolutions have been received at the U.F.A. Central office to come before the convention at Calgary, January 17 to 20. They cover a wide range of subjects—fees and membership qualifications, co-operative marketing, taxes and railway construction, health and electoral reform. Several have come from the constituency association conventions, and according to the resolution passed at the last annual convention, these will be given preference. Those coming direct from the locals will be dealt with as time permits, and according to the instructions of the order of business committee.

Cold Storage Plant

Resolution passed by Macleod U.F.A. Political Association, October, 1921, presented by Pincher Creek Local No. 107, Pincher Creek:

"Whereas we feel that the time has come when the producers must take steps to handle their own produce; and, whereas, no such steps can be taken until such time as a fund has been established to handle such produce,

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Pincher Creek Local, No. 107, go on record as being in favor of the Central office of the U.F.A. starting a fund to be used for the purpose of handling farm produce, and we would suggest that a cold storage plant be built as a start."

Co-operative Marketing

Resolution passed by Strathcona constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association, June, 1921:

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this convention, that the farmers can never hope to get a square deal until they have solved the problem of marketing and fixing the price of all farm products, and to accomplish this, we would suggest that all farm products be marketed through one central organization, and that this question be submitted to the next U.F.A. annual convention for action."

Advertising Medium

Resolution from Morrin Local No. 459, October 19, 1921, Morrin, Alta.:

"Whereas the farmers of this province have no representative advertising medium wherein they can advertise their surplus seed grains, livestock, poultry, etc., and,

"Whereas we believe that such a medium would fill a long felt want amongst the farmers and could be cheaply and efficiently carried on through the U.F.A.,

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Morrin local U.F.A., do ask the Central Executive to inaugurate an advertising branch at Central office, the same to be carried on by a system of weekly or bi-weekly circulars to all locals and the financing of such undertaking to be met by a fixed charge per advertisement to all members of the U.F.A., and a slightly higher scale to all farmers who are not members."

International Conference

Resolution passed by Morrin Local No. 459, Morrin, Alta., October 19, 1921:

"Whereas the business of agriculture throughout the world is becoming more and more complex in regard to international trade and marketing, and, "Whereas we believe that farmers throughout the world should be in closer relationship with the consumers

Continued on Page 23

Queen Victoria

A Glimpse of the Life and Times of the Great Queen, as Portrayed in Mr. Lytton Strachey's widely read book, Queen Victoria—By J. T. Hull

(Continued from last week)

First Clash in Politics

As time went on there were "signs of an imperious, a peremptory temper, an egoism that was strong and hard." The inflexible correctness of Victoria came out in the scandal about Lady Flora Hastings, in which her attitude, proper from appearances, but wrong as the facts came out, brought her into collision with the aristocratic Tories, a collision that culminated in the celebrated bedchamber question. The exigencies of politics forced Lord Melbourne to resign. "I cannot say," wrote Victoria "though I feel confident of our success) how low, how sad I feel, when I think of the possibility of this excellent and truly kind man not remaining my minister. Yet I trust fervently that he who had so wonderfully protected me through such manifold difficulties will not now desert me." He didn't, although it was not his fault. He advised her to call upon Sir Robert Peel to form a government, and when Sir Robert came he insisted that she dismiss the Whig Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber. The queen was indignant. Did Sir Robert mean that she could not have what ladies she liked around her? Sir Robert assured her that she could not have Whig favorites while the Tories were in power. She refused point blank to dismiss any of her ladies, and Sir Robert left her in dismay, while she rushed off a letter to Lord Melbourne telling him that "she felt this was an attempt to see whether she could be led and managed like a child." Peel would not budge; Melbourne knew he was right, but when he read the Queen's letters to his cabinet ministers they felt that "it was impossible to abandon such a queen and such a woman." Forgetting that they had resigned they advised the Queen to end the negotiations with Peel; she did with alacrity and Lord Melbourne came back, while the Queen became very unpopular. The Tories were incensed and she was hissed and insulted in public. Things seemed to be going the wrong way under the paternal guidance of Lord Melbourne. His character was swaying her in a direction different to his advice. "For a moment the child of the new age looked back and wavered towards the eighteenth century. It was the most critical moment of her career. Had those influences lasted, the development of her character, the history of her life, would have been completely changed." And she wanted them to last. She would not marry; she did not want to marry, no, not even her cousin Albert. She "had no great wish to see Albert, as the whole subject was an odious one," and seeing him would be "a disagreeable thing." Evidently her feelings had changed from the time when she had "begged her dearest uncle to take care of the health of one now so dear to me," and give him special protection. Perhaps the ubiquitous Lehzen and the faithful Stockmar were responsible for the feelings expressed in the note to her "dearest uncle," but in the company of Lord Melbourne all she wanted was a Whig government, and the pleasantries that went with it.

Proposal and Marriage

Then Albert came and no argument was needed. "She rode with him, danced with him, talked with him, and it was all perfection." She could not withstand the "exquisite nose" the "delicate moustachios and slight, but very slight whiskers," the "beautiful figure broad in the shoulders and a fine waist." She told Lord Melbourne that she had "a good deal changed her opinion as to marrying," and the next day she told him she had decided to marry Albert. She sent for her cousin, and "after a few minutes I said to him that I thought he must be aware why I wished him to come here—and that it would make me too happy if he would consent to what I wished (to marry me)." Then "we embraced each other and he was so kind, so affectionate." To Lord Melbourne she said: "I have got well through this with

Albert." "Oh! you have," he replied.

There was nothing frivolous about Albert. He was very serious, studious and interested in art and science and literature, and not even in love. He married because it was expected of a person in his position, and he was well aware that he was expected to marry his cousin Victoria. He did what was expected of him, and then proceeded to make the best of it. One thing he learned—that there was such a thing as party politics in England. Victoria wanted his rank fixed by statute, and the Tories wouldn't hear of it; she wanted him to get \$250,000 a year, and the Tories would stand for no more than \$150,000. She was very angry and determined to invite no Tories to her wedding, and even refused to invite the Duke of Wellington. "What! That old rebel! I won't have him," she was reported to have said. But she did and the duke knew exactly how she felt about it. Then Albert got into hot water. He wanted to appoint his own private secretary. Impossible! Lord Melbourne had to attend to that and Albert got a secretary he did not want, but one that Lord Melbourne could trust. Then he had an idea that he might help in the work of government, but he was given to understand in a most affectionate way that the English did not care for foreigners butting into their affairs, and that his wife and Lord Melbourne could manage well without him. His business was to be a loving perfect husband. Even as a husband Albert found his functions were limited. He found that the Baroness Lehzen was superintendent of the royal establishment and controlled the privy purse. He was not even master of his own house, and the baroness had no intention of giving way to him, nor had the Queen any intention of displacing the Baroness. Left to himself Albert would have become "a palace appendage without influence or power." But he wasn't left to himself. At his elbow was the faithful Baron Stockmar who kept pushing him on whispering always of the prize that would be his if only he had the courage and the ambition to reach out for it. His wife would not talk politics and affairs of state with him; she did not care for science, art or literature, and she "had no fancy to encourage" people who delighted in such things, and she could not understand why Albert preferred such things to dances, banquets and court functions.

Albert Takes Hold

A change came at last, and in the unexpected way. There was a general election. The Whigs were beaten and the Tories came into power, and the loved Lord Melbourne had to give way to the detested Sir Robert Peel. This time the ladies of the bedchamber went and Albert conducted the negotiations with the Tory prime minister. Victoria was pleased; "she could hardly bring herself to speak to Peel. Yes; she would discuss everything with Albert now." That is, with Albert and Lord Melbourne, and she did write to Melbourne until Stockmar took a hand in the proceedings and pointed out to Melbourne how unseemly it was for him as leader of the Opposition to maintain intimate relationship with the Sovereign. "God eternally damn it," he exclaimed, leaping up from his sofa and dashing about the room. "Flesh and blood cannot stand this!" Two more letters from the vigilant baron were necessary to convince the old statesman that his day of influence was gone.

Then Albert got rid of the Baroness Lehzen—somehow, and children came and life in Windsor Palace took on a different hue; Albert became everything. Says Mr. Strachey:

Turning over an old volume of her diary she came upon this sentence: "As for the confidence of the crown, God knows! No minister, no friend ever possessed it so entirely as this truly excellent Lord Melbourne possesses mine." A pang shot through her—she seized a pen and wrote upon the margin: "Reading this again I cannot forbear remarking what an artificial sort of happiness mine was then and what a blessing it is I have now, in my beloved husband, real and solid happiness, which

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Doc Sawbones wants every boy and girl in Western Canada to see the Doo Dad pictures that are in The Guide each week. He is trusting his boy and girl friends to help him do this. They are dandy pictures and they can only be seen in The Guide.

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no politics, no worldly reverses can change: it could not have lasted long as it was then, for after all, kind and excellent as Lord M. is, and kind as he was to me, it was but in society that I had amusement and I was only living on that superficial resource, which I then fancied was happiness. Thank God, for me and others this is changed and I know what real happiness is.—V.R."

The first thing Albert did was to establish his mastership in his own house and introduce order, discipline and economy where there were chaos, irregularities and extravagance. The divisions of authority among the officials of the royal household were extraordinary. The Queen observed there was never a fire in the dining-room. She enquired why. The answer was: "The lord steward lays the fire and the lord chamberlain lights it." The underlings of those two great noblemen having failed to come to an accommodation, there was no help for it—the Queen must eat in the cold. After a struggle with these vested interests Albert succeeded in introducing reforms and

gained a reputation for organization that helped him immensely in making headway with the politicians.

Then he became the Queen's private secretary and established excellent relations with Sir Robert Peel, and Victoria became as rapturous over Peel as she had previously been over Melbourne. Gradually Albert increased his power and influence. "Everybody recognized that he was the real centre of the negotiations" in the ministerial crises of 1845 and 1846—"the actual controller of the forces and the functions of the Crown. The process by which this result was reached had been so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, but it may be said with certainty that, by the close of Peel's administration, Albert had become, in effect, the King of England."

Clash with Palmerston

But however much he distinguished himself in organizing the great exhibition of 1851, in promoting science, art and letters, in politics and in foreign affairs, Albert was not popular with the "upper ten." He was not English, and no intellectual or moral qualification could overcome that defect in the eyes of the English aristocracy. Through the Queen he came into conflict with the arbitrary Lord Palmerston, when the latter was foreign min-

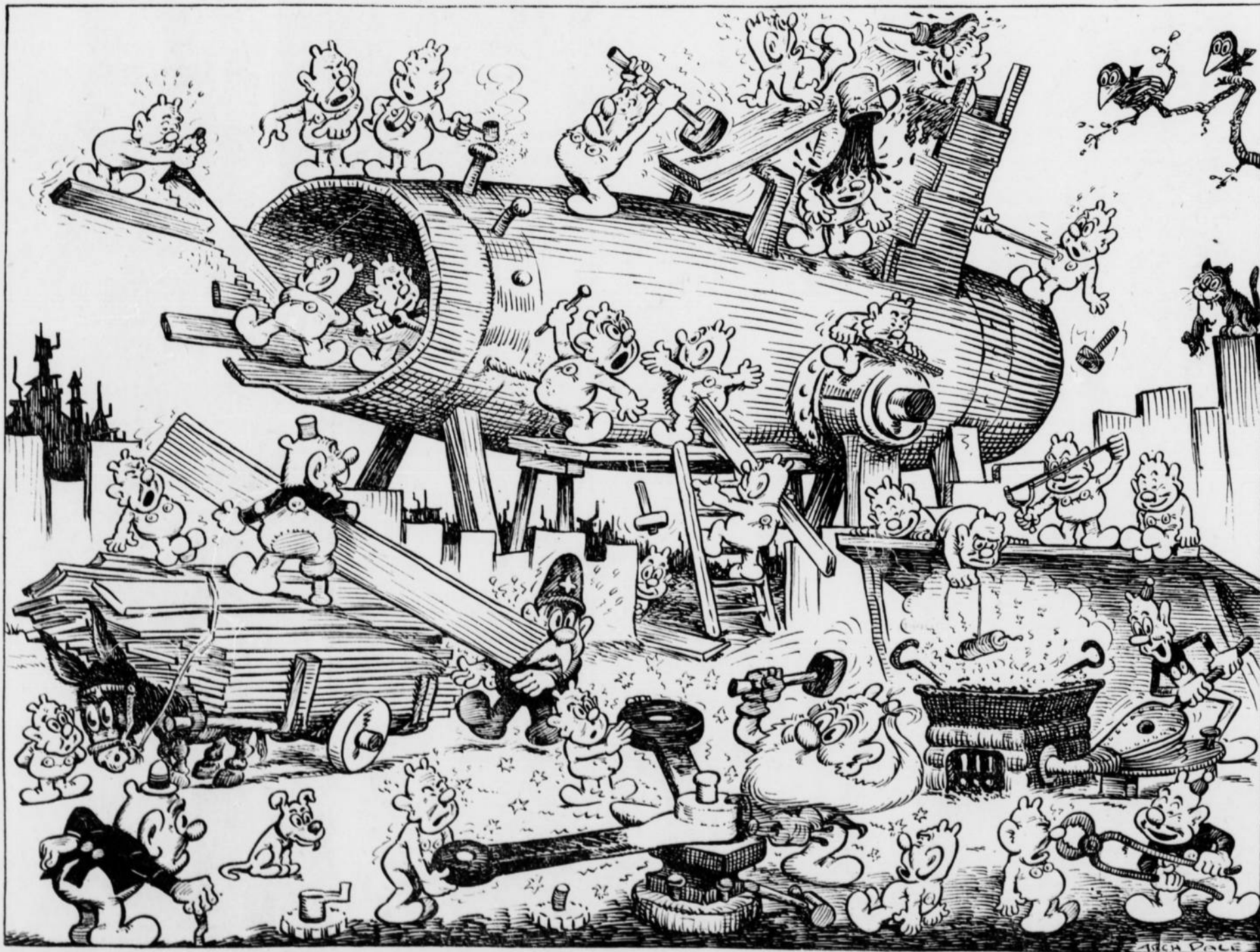
ister. Lord Palmerston was very, very patriotic and believed in carrying the English idea everywhere. It has been said of him that he was for liberty in every country but his own, and his foreign policy conceived on that principle kept England on the edge of strife with first one and then another European country. Albert entered into a conspiracy with the prime minister, Lord John Russell, to get rid of Palmerston, but when the attack was made Palmerston made a characteristically patriotic speech and won over parliament, to the disgust of Albert and the indignation of Victoria. "The House of Commons," she wrote, "is becoming very unmanageable and troublesome." Why couldn't they let Albert and herself manage things; Albert, who was so good and wise and who knew far more than Lord Palmerston could ever hope to know about Europe and its politics. Something had to be done, and the faithful Stockmar was requisitioned. He drew up a document, the Queen carefully copied it and sent it to the prime minister with the request that he show it to Palmerston. In effect the document said that the foreign minister must advise the Queen what he proposes to do in a given case, and that when the Queen gave her assent to a measure it was not to be altered or amended by

the foreign secretary, under pain of the exercise of her constitutional right to dismiss a minister. In a word, the Crown was to be master. Lord Palmerston said, "Alright," and then went on his way as if nothing had happened. He got mixed up badly in the Schleswig-Holstein affair, in which he took a side opposed to Albert; then he got into trouble with Austria, and Albert was particularly friendly with the Habsburgs. Then he wanted to befriend the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, which would have caused more trouble with Austria. Altogether he seemed to take a delight in offending the European autocrats, until Baron Stockmar in despair exclaimed: "I think the man has been for some time insane." After one more "indiscretion" Lord John Russell yielded to the pressure of the court and dismissed Palmerston, to the infinite delight of Albert, Victoria and the faithful Stockmar. Albert asked for the appointment of Lord Granville, "whom he believed to be pliant to his influence," and Granville accordingly was given the portfolio of the foreign office. Next year Lord Aberdeen came to power at the head of a coalition of Whigs and Tories, and Palmerston was once more in the cabinet—as jaunty and arbitrary as ever.

To be Concluded Next Week

The Great Doo Dad Expedition of Discovery

Doc Sawbones' Great Machine is Built



For days and days old Doc Sawbones did not leave his Doo Dad castle on the top of the high hill at the end of the main street of the village of Dooville. The little Doo Dads in the village whispered one to the other that old Doc Sawbones was busy inventing a wonderful machine. One day old Doc Sawbones called in his chief advisers, and with an air of mystery placed before them on a table page after page covered with figures and queer little sketches. Doc Sawbones then said: "Here are the plans and specifications for my new invention. It will be a machine the like of which was never seen before. It will carry the fame of Doc Sawbones, your chieftain, far—and the great land of Doo will become known to the uttermost parts of the earth." Doc Sawbones then told them how it was to be built and gave instructions to each one. This one was to secure the sawn boards for the body, that one was to secure the heavy timbers for the framework. A third was to furnish the screws and bolts and nails, and yet another was to bring steel and angle iron for the braces and the metal parts. And now we see the construction well under way. Old Doc himself is in com-

mand. He has tied up his whiskers, and with mighty strokes is driving home the axle pin. Poly is industriously pumping the bellows to keep the iron bars white hot for welding. Roly, the rascal, is trying his pinchers on the nose of a little Doo Dad. Even sleepy Sam has his Doo Dad donkey hitched to his Doo Dad cart, and seems very happy, indeed, to be busy. It looks as if the little Doo Dad on the far end of the cross-cut saw and the little chap at the stern are going to take a tumble, but the little Doo Dads never get badly hurt like honest for true grown-up people. If the little Doo Dad on top gets the paint out of his eyes; and if the foreman does not get his pipe too badly broken; and if the big cannon cracker that the little Doo Dad below is dropping into the forge does not blow up the forge and the machine and scatter all of the material, by next week this wonderful machine of Doc Sawbones, that travels on two legs like a man at the speed of a racing motor car, flies in the air like a bird and swims in the water like an otter, will be ready for its trial trip. Let us hope that no such calamity happens.



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If your scalp is irritated, and your hair dry and falling out in handfuls, try this treatment: Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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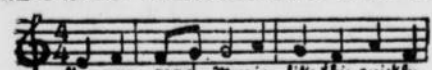
The Grain Growers' Guide has especially attractive openings for women who will act as our local representatives. From now until spring we have thousands of subscriptions expiring and will pay you well to help us look after them. Experience shows that women succeed as well at this work as men.

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The Countrywoman

Manitoba's Convention

THE United Farm Women of Manitoba have come to take such a keen interest in the discussions of the general convention of the organized farmers that they have this year, as last, planned for their own session to take place a day in advance of the other. They will meet in the Board of Trade Building on January 10. The particular business of the Women's Section of the U.F.M. will be disposed of and the reports on education, agriculture, marketing, immigration, public health and social service will be presented.

In the evening, Mrs. T. L. Guild, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, will speak on the Rural Girls in College, and Dr. A. T. Mathers, of the psychopathic ward of the general hospital, will address the convention on Mental Hygiene in Manitoba.

Manitoba farm people are to have the pleasure of listening to an address from Canada's first woman member in the federal house. Miss Agnes McPhail is to speak to the convention on Wednesday evening. The choice of the subject on which she is to speak has been left with her. Members and friends of the U.F.M. should keep in mind the date of the convention, January 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Ontario Farm Women

Although the organization is only three years old the United Farm Women of Ontario has, as an association, not only found its feet but is already making rapid and strong strides forward. That the number of clubs had increased from 114 to 200, and the membership stands at 6,000 were important facts brought out at the annual convention held in Toronto in December. Another hopeful aspect of the work during the year was the great interest taken in the young people, and the effort to get them into the organization. The secretary in her report attributed the splendid success for the year to the hearty support given to the U.F.O. and U.F.W.O. executives by the local clubs throughout the province.

The usual reports and addresses were given, all showing a better and a broader grasp of work and striking an optimistic note for the future welfare of the women's organization. In the discussions there was a marked effort to keep to the definite work of the convention, and to rule out of order discussions which, though interesting in themselves, had not a direct bearing on the questions confronting it. Four lines of work for the development of rural betterment were discussed. These lines were: co-ordination of the Young People's Branch with the senior organization, club co-operative buying and selling, community utilities and the establishment of home demonstration work for homemakers.

The resolutions considered, while not great in number, dealt with important subjects and showed thoughtful work on the part of the women members. When presented to the general U.F.O. convention for ratification they met with general acceptance and the men thought they were decidedly worth while.

By one of their resolutions the women decided to subscribe for a copy of Hansard for their clubs and in this way they would not be entirely dependent on the newspapers for the reports of what was said at Ottawa. A resolution asking for the concentration of the work of the public health nurses in northern Ontario, where the need for this kind of service is greatest, was passed. Another resolution asked for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments for the establishment of home demonstration agents in rural districts to parallel that work now being done by the agricultural representatives. Another resolution asked that the municipal act be so amended that the wives and daughters of farmers may be given the municipal franchise on the same terms as the farmer's son.

Mrs. J. A. Wallace, the retiring president, found it difficult to persuade the convention that the duties of her

home, care of four children, and her husband's necessary absence from home in connection with his public duties as a successful federal candidate, made it impossible for her to stand again for office. The result of the election of officers was: president, Mrs. J. S. Amos; vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Goltz. Mrs. H. L. Laws was again elected secretary. Members of the interprovincial committee were appointed: Immigration, Miss Agnes McPhail, Ceylon; marketing, Mrs. Glen, Hensall; public health, Mrs. McNeill, Strathroy; young peoples work, Mrs. Frank Webster.

Quebec and Woman Franchise

Steps are now being taken to introduce a bill granting the provincial franchise to the women of Quebec at the coming session of the legislature which will open January 10. Prominent women in the movement for extending the franchise are endeavoring to form a delegation to wait on the government and to urge its members to have the bill brought in by the government. They are also preparing themselves to support the claim that the women of Quebec want the vote and to give statistics as to the number of women voting in the federal election.

At the present time there seems to be no possibility that it will be a government bill. A private member will most likely present a formal bill to amend the provincial franchise so as to permit women to vote in Quebec. It will then be sent to the public bills committee and in all probability will be defeated there. The next step will be then to have the bill reinserted in the order paper of the House and bring on a debate.

A writer in the Montreal Gazette says: "Campaign managers in the province found that the addition of women to the voters' lists almost doubled the cost of running elections at every turn and naturally they and the contributors to campaign funds are not in favor of extending the vote."

The women of the other provinces of Canada who have been successful in the struggle for the franchise are going to watch with interest the struggle of the women of Quebec to win their rights.

My Task

To love someone more dearly every day,
To help a wandering child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray,
And smile when evening falls,
This is my task.

To follow truth as blind men long for light,
To do my best from dawn of day till night,
To keep my heart fit for His holy sight,
And answer when He calls,
This is my task.

To prevent ugly dust lines on the paper behind pictures, drive a small brass-headed tack in each lower corner of the frame to hold it out from the wall so that air can circulate behind it.

I saw a painter put a small piece of sandpaper under each end of a heavy frame when standing it on a narrow ledge. I tried the same thing when a large mirror was inclined to slip forward from its resting place on a mantel, and found it successful. The folds of sandpaper were so small that they did not show, and the mirror did not move again.

I have found it a great help for mending day if, when ironing, I have at hand a tablet and pencil and as an article is ironed which needs mending make a note of the nature of the need; as, for instance, "Father's shirt, two buttons"; "James's waist, patch." The clothes needing repairs are then placed by themselves with the list attached, and when mending-time comes I look over the list and find the required number of buttons, material for patching, different colored thread and whatever else may be needed, thus saving frequent getting up to find these things.

No More Club Foot

Seven-year-old Albert Albin's Club Foot was so straight that he surprised everybody when he came home from McLain Sanitarium. His parents write:

Albert's foot is in good shape. He is walking on two good feet. We are certainly proud of him and also the McLain Sanitarium. You certainly do great work. Everybody says it is more than they expected to see.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Albin,
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For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Deformities, Wry Neck, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" sent free.

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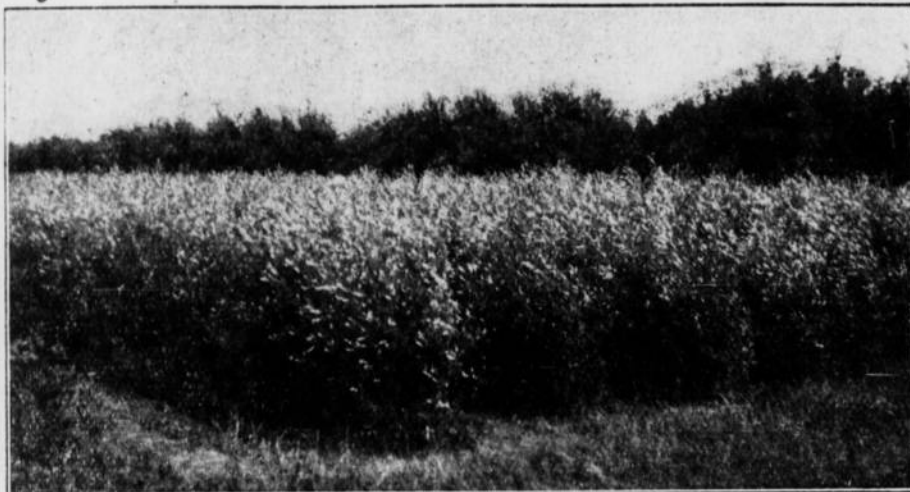
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Arctic Sweet Clover, grown in rows for seed on a Saskatchewan farm.

The Story of Arctic Sweet Clover

Arctic Sweet Clover is a strain produced, by selection, by John Bracken (now president Manitoba Agricultural College) when he was Professor of Field Husbandry at Saskatchewan University, and in charge of the University farm there. The seed with which he started was secured from the South Dakota experimental station which secured it from Russian Siberia. Professor Bracken early perceived the extreme suitability of this strain for Western Canada, and, by careful selection, developed the strain which he named Arctic Sweet Clover. The stock of seed which The Guide is offering you was grown on Professor Bracken's own farm at Tessler, Sask., and under his own supervision. It is all choice seed, tested for germination and subject to registration under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. It has all been properly hulled and scarified and is all ready for seeding. President Bracken was anxious to have this seed distributed as widely as possible and consequently arranged with The Grain Growers' Guide to assist in the distribution. The Guide purchased the seed from President Bracken at a price very much higher than ordinary sweet clover seed because of its excellent quality and the comparatively small quantity available. This seed is now ready for distribution and The Guide has only a sufficient quantity for a limited number of shipments.

Arctic Sweet Clover Has Many Uses

Sweet Clover is now recognized as one of the most valuable hay and fodder crops that can be grown in the prairie provinces. It is something that our agricultural experts have sought for many years and at last they have found it. Sweet clover is a very valuable crop on every farm because it has so many distinct uses as follows:

Seed for Market

Arctic Sweet Clover when grown for seed purposes alone will produce from 300 to 700 pounds of seed per acre, but the average yield is over 500 pounds, or about 10 bushels. At present there is only a small quantity of sweet clover seed in the country, and of Arctic Sweet Clover only a few hundred bushels. There will be a good market for Arctic Sweet Clover Seed for the next two or three years, until the supply equals the demand. It will probably bring for two or three years from 8 to 12 cents per pound and will be equally as profitable and more certain than a grain crop. When growing for seed purposes only, the best plan is to seed three pounds to the acre in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, so that it can be cultivated throughout the season.

A Hay Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover, like the other sweet clovers now on the market, is a biennial, that is, it produces seed the second year. During the first year, however, it will grow from 18 to 36 inches in height and can be cut early for a hay crop. The second year it will give two crops of hay if cut early the first time and cut high. It cures well and gives a very high yield of hay and contains all the essentials of food for stock.

Pasture Crop

Arctic Sweet Clover makes the choicest pasture for cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be pastured the first year to a considerable extent, but the second year it will furnish pasture all through the season because it begins to grow earlier than any other grass except winter rye, and continues growing more rapidly than any other. Furthermore Arctic Sweet Clover withstands drought better than almost any other pasture crop. When used for pasture or for hay it is usually seeded at the rate of 12 pounds per acre in drills six inches apart. In this case it should be sown with a nurse crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax.

A Soil Improver

Arctic Sweet Clover gathers at its roots the little nodules containing nitrogen necessary to rejuvenate the soil. After pasturing it for the first and second year it can be plowed under with splendid effect on the soil. If cut for hay, the first cutting is before any weeds have gone to seed and it is an excellent crop for killing weeds.

Full details on the seeding and care, harvesting and threshing of sweet clover have been published in a series of articles in The Grain Growers' Guide, through October, November and December, or free bulletins on the subject may be obtained by writing to the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon. Any further information required may be secured by sending to The Grain Growers' Guide.

Given Free to Guide Readers

Arctic Sweet Clover seed is put up in sacks of six pounds, 24 pounds and 60 pounds each. These sizes are suitable for those who wish to grow it either for seed, for hay or for pasture.

The sacks of sweet clover will be sent free and there will only be a small express charge to those who assist The Guide by collecting new and renewal subscriptions for the paper in their immediate neighborhood. The Guide is making a hard-time subscription offer at present of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years. This is just one half the price of a year ago. It will never be any lower and it is only made for a short time during present hard times on the farm.

The Guide will send one or more sacks of Bracken's Arctic White Sweet Clover to any person in the prairie provinces on the following terms:

1. Six pounds of Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for two acres sown for seed, or one-half acre for pasture. A six-pound sack will be sent free for \$3.00 worth of subscriptions, new or renewal.
2. 24 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover is sufficient for eight acres sown in rows for seed, or two acres sown broadcast for pasture or hay. A 24-pound sack will be sent free for \$7.00 worth of subscriptions, or \$4.00 worth of subscriptions accompanied by \$4.00 cash extra.
3. 60 pounds of Bracken's Arctic Sweet Clover seed is sufficient for 20 acres for seed, or five acres for pasture or hay. A 60-pound sack will be sent free for \$13 worth of subscriptions, or for \$6.00 worth of subscriptions and \$10 in cash extra, or for \$9.00 worth of subscriptions and \$6.00 in cash extra.

NOTE—Your own subscription will not count on any of these offers

Shipment will be made from Mr. Bracken's farm near Saskatoon or from Regina, some time in March, in plenty of time for seeding. Any further information required will be gladly forwarded upon application to The Grain Growers' Guide. We would recommend, however, prompt action in collecting the subscriptions, as the supply of seed is limited and there will undoubtedly be a keen demand for it.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 31, 1921.
WHEAT—Holiday markets throughout the week with sentiment and statistics the price-making factors. Final returns on U.S. winter wheat crop showed around 50 millions over previous estimate which probably had considerable to do with the selling of yesterday when market broke three cents. Trade is of quiet nature with little outside interest. Cash demand is fair with offerings very light. One and two Northern in better demand than other grades.

FLAX—Market remains comparatively firm. U.S. crushers, steady buyers in this market. Reduction of supplies from southern countries reflected on buying here and it would appear as though flax market is in strong position.

OATS—Market has been dull and featureless, with prices showing very little change. Holiday spirit has prevailed during the week and volume of business passing has been of some proportion. Receipts continue fairly large with moderate demand for cash oats.

BARLEY—Very little interest shown in this market with prices slightly easier. Slow demand for cash article.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec. 26 to Dec. 31 inclusive.	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
Dec.	109	108½	108½	106½	106	109½	196		
May	113	112½	113½	110½	110½	113½	180½		
Oats—									
Dec.	41½	42½	43	41½	42½	42½	53½		
May	45½	45½	46	45	45½	45½	56½		
Barley—									
Dec.	55½	55½	55½	55	54½	56½	89		
May	59½	58½	59½	57½	58½	59½	85		
Flax—									
Dec.	179½	177½	179	177½	186½	176	193½		
May	186	184½	186	183½	184½	184	201		
Rye—									
Dec.	87	85	87½	84	84½	87½	..		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern \$1.30½ to \$1.35½; No. 1 northern \$1.28½ to \$1.33½; No. 2 dark northern \$1.28½ to \$1.32½; No. 2 northern, \$1.25½ to \$1.28½; No. 3 northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.23½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard \$1.29½ to \$1.31½; No. 1 hard \$1.24½ to \$1.26½. Durum—No. 1 amber 99½c to \$1.02½; No. 1, 94½c to 99½c; No. 2 amber, 94½c to 99½c; No. 2 90½c to 95½c; No. 3 amber, 91½c to 96½c; No. 3, 87½c to 92½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 40c to 40½c; No. 2 mixed 41c; No. 3 mixed, 38½c to 39c; No. 4 mixed, 37½c; other grades, 33c to 36c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c to 32½c; No. 3 white 31c to 31½c; No. 4 white, 29½c to 30½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 45c to 49c; medium to good, 41c to 44c; lower grades, 36c to 40c. Rye—No. 2, 79½c to 80c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1.96½ to \$2.02½.

WINNIPEG

Receipts of livestock at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending December 30, are as follows:

Cattle, 413; calves, 69; hogs, 1,585; sheep, 229.

Very light receipts featured this week's market at Winnipeg. The quiet trade was brightened somewhat by an advance in hog prices caused by a brisk demand for the very few offerings. Select hogs touched the 10c market on Thursday and dropped back to 9½c under fairly heavy receipts on Friday. All classes of cattle are selling about steady with last week's prices, but not sufficient cattle offered to make a market on several days.

Top butcher steers are bringing from 4½c to 5½c and top butcher heifers 4c to 4½c. Top cows are bringing from 3½c to 3¾c. Top stocker steers are bringing 3 to 3½c and top feeder steers 3½c to 4c.

While select hogs are quoted at 9½c today, this is probably higher than they will be after the new year. Top lambs are selling from 8c to 8½c, and top sheep 4c to 5c. Shearlings and wethers 5c to 6c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificates covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Good to choice steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.25
Bred stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.50 to 2.00

THE HORSE MARKET

Some idea of the trend of prices in the horse trade may be gathered from quotations.

CASH WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 26 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4 N	5 N	6 N
Dec. 26	HOLI	DAY				
27	113½	108	102	94½	87½	79
28	113	107½	101½	94½	87½	79½
29	113½	108½	101½	95½	88½	79½
30	111½	105½	99½	92½	85½	76½
31	111½	106½	98½	92½	85½	77½
Wk. Ago	115½	109½	102½	95½	88½	79½
Yr. Ago	196	193	189	166½	150½	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, December 26 to December 31, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Dec. 26	HOLI	DAY												
27	73	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	55½	50½	40½	40½	179½	175½	149½	87½
28	73½	42½	39½	39½	37½	34½	55½	50½	40½	40½	177½	173½	147½	85
29	73½	43	40	40	38	35½	55½	50½	40½	40½	179	175½	149	87½
30	70½	41½	38½	38½	36½	34½	55	50	40½	40½	177½	173½	147½	84
31	71½	42½	39½	39½	37½	35½	54	49	40	40	177½	173½	148½	84
Week Ago	73½	42½	39½	39½	37½	35	56½	51½	41½	41½	176½	172½	146½	86½
Year Ago	..	53½	50½	50½	48½	45½	89	84	65	65	193½	189½	158½	164

tions on the Midway Horse Market. (South St. Paul Daily Reporter.)

Drafters, extra	\$140 to \$190
Drafters, choice	130 to 165
Drafters, common to good	40 to 70
Farm horses and mares, extra	130 to 145
Farm horses and mares, choice	65 to 95
Farm horses, common to good	40 to 65
Delivery horses, common to good	40 to 120

CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 170 cattle, 1 calf, 552 hogs and 540 sheep.

The market on Friday was fairly active and prices were about steady. Choice steers sold at \$5.50; medium to good \$3.75 to \$4.60; common around \$3.00; choice heifers \$3.25 to \$3.75; choice cows \$3.75; good calves \$4.50 to \$5.00; good lambs, \$8.60; feeder lambs \$7.25; ewes \$6; select hogs \$10.25 off car weights.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKET

Estimated livestock receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle 11,000; calves, 900; hogs, 11,000; sheep, 1,200; cars, 197.

Cattle

Beef steers—Range of prices \$4.75 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Butcher cows (heifers)—Range of prices \$3.00 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$4.75.

Canners (cutters)—Range of prices, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Butcher Bulls—Range of prices, \$2.75 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Veal Calves—Range of prices, \$3.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Stock-feeding Steers—Range of prices, \$3.50 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Hogs

Hogs—Range of prices, \$5.25 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$6.35 to \$6.50.

Sheep

Sheep and Lambs—Range of prices, \$6.00 to \$10.75; bulk of sales, \$1.00 to \$10.50.

Wethers—Range of prices, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Bucks—Range of prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead reports no Canadian cattle offered over the week-end. Quotations on North American cattle 17c to 17½c offal sunk. Irish 9½d to 10½d, offal sunk.

London quotes Canadian dressed sides 12½c to 14c. Canadian chilled hinds quoted at 7½d to 10d, and fores 4d to 5d. Weather favorable.

At Glasgow, the Gracia landed 449 head, of which 394 were held for better market. Sold 55 head only, all Ontario stock, average of 10½c per lb. alive. Remainder will be reported on later in week.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Bacon market unchanged. Canadian 110s. to 120s. American fresh 90s. to 95s. Danish supplies small. Demand fair.

Macleod Riding Results

The results in Macleod riding, according to the latest figures obtainable, are as follows:

Coote	6,096
Fairhurst	1,411
Gillis	918
Shaw	1,767

These figures give Mr. Coote, the U.F.A. candidate, a majority of 4,329 over the next highest candidate, and an even majority of 2,000 over all opponents.

Election Results in Victoria

The final result of the polling in the Victoria riding is:

Lucas, U.F.A.	11,402
Connolly, Liberal	1,780
Holden, Conservative	907

Thus Mr. Lucas has a majority of 9,622 over the Liberal candidate, and of 8,715 over both opponents.

U.F.A. Convention Resolutions

Continued from Page 18

throughout the world, not only in the marketing of their produce but in their social and international relationship, and,

"Whereas the system of co-operative marketing of wheat and other agricultural products is receiving close attention in all the large agricultural countries and might ultimately become a world wide system,

"Therefore be it resolved that we the members of the Morrin U.F.A., do urge that some action be taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to endeavor to get in touch with the executives of farmers' organizations throughout the world with a view of arranging an international agricultural conference at an early date, to discuss all vital questions relating to international agricultural trade, its regulation, its ramifications and its tariffs. We respectfully submit the following suggestions for financing such a conference: (1) A small per capita levy on all members of organizations, or (2) A straight assessment on each organization represented, to be paid directly out of the funds of such organization."

Spread on Wheat

Resolution from Macleod U.F.A. Political Association, October, 1921, presented by Pincher Creek Local No. 107, Pincher Creek, Alta.:

"Whereas there is now a spread of, in the neighborhood of 23 cents between No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Red Winter; and,

"Whereas tests have shown that there is very little difference between the two in milling qualities, and,

"Whereas up to 1920 there was no noticeable spread, and,

"Whereas the present spread reduces No. 1 Red Winter to the level of feed, and,

"Whereas winter wheat is largely grown in the Southern part of the province, and is the most desirable wheat crop that can be raised, and,

"Whereas the present spread is tending to discourage the sowing of winter wheat,

"Therefore be it resolved that we in convention assembled do urge the Central office of the U.F.A. to take immediate steps to find out on what grounds this spread is based, and to have the same rectified."

Provincial Elections Act

Resolutions passed by Carseland Local No. 289, Carseland, Alta., November 2, 1921:

"Be it resolved that the Carseland Local No. 289, go on record favoring that steps be taken to have the legislature of the Province of Alberta, modify the elections act to the extent that any man or woman many only contest one riding in any one campaign."

Residence of Candidates

Resolution passed by Carseland Local No. 289, Carseland, Alta., November 2, 1921:

"Be it resolved that we, the Carseland Local No. 289, go on record as favoring a resolution to the effect that a candidate seeking election in the provincial house must be a resident of the riding from which he or she be nominated from."

Farm Power

Continued from Page 10

threaten to suck new plowing dry before horse outfits can get it all cultivated.

It must be borne in mind that tractors cannot replace horses at all farm work, and as we diversify our agriculture, a certain development if we are to continue cropping the prairies, this will become more and more true. And even where horses and tractors are interchangeable, for many operations it will be found cheaper and otherwise advisable to use horse power. For these two classes of work it is imperative to maintain the horse strength of

the farm, and the tractor should be regarded as an agent to double the horse capacity during the season of peak load in power requirements. Farm practice founded on a wide acceptance of this view will result in more thorough cultivation of the same acreage with the same number of horses, and larger crops per acre and per capital invested.

This seems to be the conclusion arrived at by the majority of the 141 tractor owners reported on in the aforementioned investigation, for on these farms horses were still doing 75 per cent. of the tractive work and engines the remaining 25 per cent. Only 16 operators allowed their horses to stand idle when the engines were at work, while on the other hand the tractor was used for only 29 days in the year on the average, not including custom work.

Tractor sales in the Canadian West during 1922 will not be as large as the needs of the moment warrant, not because mechanical traction is an unsound proposition, but because the farmer's purchasing power has been reduced to the point where he cannot afford to lay out money on capital expenditure. But better times for the country as a whole must be ushered in by better times for the farmer. The cities will march lamely until the farmer can afford to buy again. One of the certain signs of the return of agricultural prosperity will be the ability of the farmer to invest in power machinery which, on the showing of the present, deserves a place in the better agriculture which lies before, and the future of the tractor industry depends in large measure on the character of the educational campaign carried on in these lean times.

Poultry Supplies

LEG BANDS—ALUMINUM OR CELLULOID spiral, 1c. each; incubator supplies. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg, Man. 39tf

WYANDOTTES, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, REDS, Leghorns, vigorous breeding cockerels, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Poultry Farms, Winnipeg. 49tf

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, University strain, from 35-pound tom, May hatch. Hens, \$4.50; toms, \$7.50. Mrs. Oscar Hieling, Craik, Sask. 50-4

TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE, HEAVY stock. Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$8.00. Mrs. Ira Nowels, Box 32, Fillmore, Sask. 48-6

J. T. BATEMAN, LUMSDEN, SASK., HAS Mammoth Toulouse geese, male or female, \$7.00 each. 50-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$9.00; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. James Steedsman, Deloraine, Man. 51-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$5.00; GAN- der, \$6.00; extra fine birds. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 51-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, beauties, from 43-pound stock, \$7.50 each. Roy Templeton, Baldur, Man. 51-6

MAMMOTH PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Macdonald, Guernsey, Sask. 51-7

LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$6.00; GEESE, \$5.00. Fawn and White Runner drakes, \$2.50. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 1-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, spring hatched. Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$9.00. Mrs. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Ferguson, Elkhorn, Man. 1-2

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, HENS, \$6.00; toms, \$7.00. Pure Toulouse geese and ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Innisfail, Alta. 1-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-4

EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Jas. Bagnell, Huntoon, Sask. 52-3

Wyandottes

PRIZE-WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Excellent laying strain. Pullet started laying in October. W. G. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 52-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Guelph University's proven laying strain, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. J. A. McClure, Sturgis, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels (Tom Barron strain), \$3.00 each; \$5.00 pair. H. Sargeant, Box 101, Drinkwater, Sask. 50-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. A. S. Falloon, Foxwarren, Man. 50-4

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, select birds, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. N. W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 50-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, large, \$2.00 each. Edward Bailey, Lemarf, Sask. 49-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, early, \$2.50 each. John Crockett, Liberty, Sask. 52-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 52-3

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Alex. Laing, Bethune, Sask. 50-4

Plymouth Rocks

WINNERS AGAIN—SECOND PRIZE BARRED Plymouth Rocks, Canadian laying contest, Ottawa, 50 pens competing. Husky cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each; Exhibition cockerels from \$5.00. W. J. Johnston, Box 2460, Meaford, Ontario. 48-6

IMPROVE YOUR EGG PRODUCTION— Barred Rock cockerels, grandsons Lady Aime, 264 eggs, \$7.50 each. H. Hignbotham, Calgary, Alta. 52-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Mrs. O. Barnes, Tofteld, Alta. 1-4

CHOICE BARRED COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH; two, \$5.00; cocks, \$2.50. W. Atkinson, Zeland, Alta. 52-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EXHIBITION quality, five dollars. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50. David Whitelaw, Hart, Sask. 49-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.00. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta. 51-3

Rhode Islands

REDS, BOTH COMBS, HUSKY FELLOWS, pure-bred Harrison or Mapledale strain, \$3.50. \$5.00, \$7.00. Orloff cockerels, \$3.00. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 48-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$4.00 each. From prize-winning stock; large bone and good laying strain. W. C. Rose, Liberty, Sask. 50-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, prize-winning stock, March hatched; dark color, \$4.00. Mrs. Ben Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 49-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, three and five dollars each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-5

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, FROM prize winners, \$3.50. Mrs. Demossac, Lynden, Sask. 50-4

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, nice glossy coat, \$3.00. Angus Eby, Drake, Sask. 51-5

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; April hatch; good laying strain. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each. George Millar, Foremost, Alta. 1-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, PREMIUM stock, government tested, \$3.50, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 1-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



My Place in the Sun

Pete Hogerty thinks the hard work he has done will surely beget him his place in the sun. "I've played it alone since eleven years old," says he, "with no uncle supplying the gold; with never a copper from father or maw, and not a red cent from my mother-in-law, and look at me now—," then at once he begins to tell of his herds, and his flocks and his bins. Sam Wiggleby figures his place in the sun is earned by the movements that he has begun; he "fathered the mill and the stockholders' store, the Holstein brigade and the club for the grower." Reg Rutherford's sure of his place in the sun because of the prizes his livestock has won; his guineas took first at the Rock County show, and his guinea pigs second, he wants you to know. He's more than convinced that "no weak mortal can do better than that for his poor fellow man." Now I'm not a fellow to titter or smirk at Hogerty's pride in his ages of work; I would not belittle Sam Wiggleby's pride in the various movements he's standing astride; I do not deny that Reg Rutherford should take joy in the fact that his guineas are good. But, giving due credit to these everyone, I'm looking elsewhere for my place in the sun. I'm counting on winning my coveted place by the smile that I carry spread out on my face; I'm placing dependence on cheer that I bring, in tunes that I whistle, in songs that I sing, in kind little deeds that I think I have done. I'm banking on these for my place in the sun!

Leghorns

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each, or four for \$5.00. Elmer Sand, Edberg, Alta. 52-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Broadbridge, Invermay, Sask. 52-2

Orpingtons

PENARTH FARM, TWO CREEKS, MAN., 12 years breeder, satisfaction strain, exhibition heavy-laying Buff Orpingtons. Cockerels, vigorous birds, \$4.00 each. Order now. 52-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 TO \$5.00. Originator's stock. H. M. Edenloff, Box 81, Travers, Alta. 52-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Clarke's prize-winning strain, \$3.00; trios, \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 52-3

Anconas

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED S.C. ANCONA COCK- erels, choice markings, \$5.00; others, \$3.00. Hardy Bros., Glenfell, Sask. 52-4

CHOICE S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Sidney Templeton, Baldur, Man. 52-4

Sundry Breeds

PURE-BREDS—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK and White Wyandotte cockerels, from special selected layers, extra large, healthy, vigorous birds, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. (Last ad.) J. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 52-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$3.50. Emily Cosens, Morrin, Alta. 49-6

BOOKING SPRING CHICKS AND BREEDERS. Customer writes, "Best layers Canada." Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 48-10

SELLING—PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, \$2.00. African geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Budd, Wadena, Sask. 1-2

MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$2.00, \$3.00. ROSE COMB Red cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Hood, Huntoon, Sask. 52-3

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BEFORE BUYING WESTERN CANADA LAND YOU will be well repaid by obtaining information about the Canadian Pacific Railway's farm lands in the Livingstone and Battleford districts of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. Official crop returns show that these districts are producing some of the largest crops in the country, while the highest awards for grain and livestock at the leading exhibitions have been won by settlers here. No better mixed farming country. Low priced land. Easy terms. Write for free descriptive booklet to Allan Cameron, General Supt. of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First St. E. Calgary. 52-2

120 ACRES ON IMPROVED ROAD, HORSES, tools, ten cows, cream separator, full implements, potatoes, hay, stove-wood, etc. Included: in prosperous farming district, close village and summer resort, convenient big manufacturing centre; rich loam tillage, 15-cow spring-watered pasture, estimated 1,000 cords wood and 50,000 feet timber; apples; warm five-room house, four barns, etc. To close affairs, only \$4,000, part cash; immediate possession. See page 31, illustrated catalog Canadian farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 236 B.B. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., 52-2

READ THIS—SECTION, NEARLY ALL PLOW land; good water; fine neighborhood; one mile to coal mine and school; all fenced, cedar posts and three barbed wires; 100 acres new breaking ready for crop; half mile Rose Lynn station, with store, elevator, etc.; south Hanna, Alberta. Price \$26; seven per cent. Interest only first two years, eight or ten years to pay in. Buyer to put on buildings, do breaking and have his machinery. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 52-5

SELLING—CHOICE FARM, 640 ACRES IN block, 400 cultivated, balance hay and pasture; good stable for 26 head, sheep barn 100 head, lumber enclosure; good five-room cottage, hot air heated, stone basement; granary 4,000 bushels; choicest well, with windmill, between house and barn; eight miles hog wire fence with barb wire; 40 sheep at valuation; half mile from town to nearest corner; land clean and in high state of cultivation; clear title. \$60 acre; \$10,000 cash, balance arranged. Proprietor, Jacob Helgason, Dafoe, Sask. 50-5

WANTED TO RENT—HALF, THREE-QUARTER or whole section, east of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan or Manitoba; experienced farmer with good equipment. Write particulars to Box 92, Bowell, Alta. 49-5

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins 601 Guitard Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 44-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 1f

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 52-2

WANTED FARM TO RENT BY LIFE EX- perience man. Write Box 87, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

City Property

SELLING—LIVE FEED AND FLOUR BUSINESS in good city, British Columbia. Advertiser, Box 369, Victoria, B.C. 1-2

CHOICE REGINA CITY PROPERTY—EX- change for farm land. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. 52-2

FARM MACHINERY

TRADE OR EXCHANGE—16-30 TWIN CITY tractor with extension rims and self guide, also six-disc Cockshutt engine plow; both good repair, never used rough; for good young work horses, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds; must be clear. Geo. H. Williams, Rouleau, Sask. 52-2

TRADE FOR YOUNG HORSES, 10-20 TITAN 1920 model, first-class condition; also John Deere three-bottom plow steering device. For further particulars, F. B. McConnell, Sanford, Man. 1-3

SELL OR TRADE FOR GRAIN, FILCHIE separator, 36-56; steam portable 17-horse Sawyer-Massey engine. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 1-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS, 13-30 BATES Caterpillar tractor, little used; also Cockshutt plows. F. T. Appleby, Pinkham, Sask. 52-2

WANTED—JOHN DEERE DUCK-FOOT CUL- tivated, must be cheap for cash. Ray Harrison, Red Willow, Alta. 1-2

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FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB- lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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Situations

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY FARMING DIS- trict. Very easy sales. Big income. Write today. "Simplex," 424 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg. 52-2

STOCK

Various

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE AND HIRE: mares and fillies for sale. Three Shorthorn bulls, by imported sires. Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine, both sex. All at bottom prices. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 47-1

SEVEN CHOICE, REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, also few females, cheap. Now is time to improve your herd. One Duroc-Jersey boar, ready for service. Terms to reliable parties. W. A. Burghardt, Loughheed, Alta.

SELLING—BERKSHIRE BOARS OF CHOICE breeding, from prize winners, \$35 and \$40. Also exhibition Banded Rock cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 51-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—AUGUST SOWS, \$20; matured sows, bred, \$55. White Orpington, White Rock hens, cockerels, \$3.00-\$5.00. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask.

REGISTERED Ayrshire Calves. Registered Shetlands, black, beauties, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-11

TRADE—SHEEP OR YOUNG HORSES FOR 10-20 Titan and plows. Box 65, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 52-2

HORSES

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

STATISTICS will prove that we captured at the following 1921 Fairs championships in both Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares: Portage la Prairie, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Yorkton. Our large stock of prize winners are for sale at reasonable prices and terms.

C. D. ROBERTS AND SONS
254 BELVIDERE ST. - WINNIPEG

BELGIAN STALLIONS

ONE rising five years and one four from Laura de Zanda, Winner and Reserve Champion, Brandon, 1921. One rising four and two rising two years, from mother and sister of same mare. CHAS. ANDRIES, DELORAIN, MAN.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, rising four years, straight line-bred with six top crosses of recorded Percheron sires. Apply Robert Slack, Rosemary, Alta. 1-5

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF HIGH GRADE Percheron horses, average weight 1,400 pounds. Will buy car of No. 2 C. W. or car of stock cattle. H. J. Badger, Vidora, Sask.

WILL BUY CAR GOOD HORSES AND COLTS. Describe fully, with price. Box 1306, Saskatoon, Sask.

CATTLE Shortorns

SHORTHORN SALE

Hartley and Watchhorn's Stables,

JAMES ST., near Main St., WINNIPEG,

January 11th, at 1 p.m.

60 BULLS AND FEMALES, Imported, Scotch bred and milking strains.

SEE THEM ANYWAY

J. BOUSFIELD AND SON, PROPS.

SELLING—WITH PAPERS, CHOICELY BRED milking Shortorns, male or female, all ages, \$75 to \$125. Robert E. Gardner, Quill Lake, Sask. 51-5

FOR SALE—20 SHORTHORN BULLS AND heifers. Prices reasonable. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 50-8

FOR REGISTERED SHORTHORNS OF HIGH quality, right prices and terms. The Walsh Farm, Marquette, Man. 44-13

Red Polls

What All Farmers Should Know

HOW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same generous beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the stall?

For further information and literature write, P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS. E. Kaeding, Chubbbridge, Sask. 52-12

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS. Anderson Bros., Lowe Farm, Man. 52-2

Mr. Hoffman Sells Red Polls

"Have had many enquiries. May say The Guide's ads. always draw."—P. J. Hoffman, Anaheim, Sask.

In an off season such as this is claimed to be, no higher tribute could be paid to the pulling power of Guide little classified ads.—try one yourself and prove it to your own satisfaction. See box at top of first classified page.

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS—ONE JANUARY, 1921, two June, 1921, out of 50 to 60-pound dams, \$65 to \$100. R. L. Carns, Big Valley, Alta. 52-2

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS, 19 months. Apply to L. Denowski, Killalea, Sask. 1-2

CONSIGNMENTS OF EXPORT CATTLE

WANTED by old established (1864) and reliable Scottish firm of Auctioneers and Livestock Agents, steers to weigh 1,300 lbs. and up; fat cows and heifers 1,250 lbs. and up. Animals must be such as will make good impression on British market, and should be deboned. Consignments for sale on commission solicited. For further particulars apply to

S. M. MILNE, BOWSMAN, MAN.
Canadian Representative for
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No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your ad in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—12 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

25 REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, BRED TO imported English international winners, at pre-war prices; also rams. Write your wants. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 51-5

SWINE Berkshires

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



I HAVE for sale a selection of boars, and bred and open sows from my prize-winning stock, sired by a son of Ames Rival. The stock is right in every way and prices reasonable. CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAIN, MAN.

PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES

GRAND Champion Boar, Grand Champion Sow (one exception), First Prize Herd at every show on Western Canada Fair Circuit this year. Write for prices on the best in Berkshires.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

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Ten Boars, 80 for service \$35 to \$50; 10 April Sows, can be bred to prize-winning boars before shipping, \$35 to \$50; unrelated pairs, 8 weeks, \$15 to \$20. Bronze Gobblers, 10 to 15 lbs., \$6.00 to \$8.00 each. All express charges paid. JAMES M. EWENS, BETHANY, MAN.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—APRIL AND May pigs, both sexes; all good stuff. Prices reasonable. E. S. Russell, Big Valley, Alta. 50-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars, July litters, weight 145 pounds, price \$25. Charles Webster, Kerrobert, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, 19 months. T. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 1-5

BERKSHIRES—BOARS, SOWS, FIT FOR service. William Brown, Deloraine, Man. 51-4

Duroc-Jerseys

I WISH TO ANNOUNCE TO MY CUSTOMERS I will have some splendid Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale, sired by Panama Long Chief, 16224, son of Bailey's Panama Special, 13547, bred to my imported herd boar, Stoltz Pathfinder, 17289-403501N, an excellent boar from the famous Pathfinder family. Also have some imported dams from noted Orion and Sensation families. Will be able to supply old customers with new blood next summer. Book orders early. Sam Stoltz, Box 85, Nokomis, Sask. 52-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, two boars, ten and seven months old; a number of May gilts of choice quality, ready for service. Ed. Levenick and Son, Souris, Man. 51-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 18 months, weight 450 pounds, Bailey strain, \$50. Clyde Stauffer, Altona, Sask. 51-3

FOR SALE—15 PURE-BRED DUROC SOWS, weight 150 or more each, price \$25; papers free. Arthur Pownall, Lussland, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, MAY PIGS of best breeding, \$25; papers \$5.00 extra. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEYS, BY THE pioneer breeder of this breed. Tell me your wants or come and see. John Maurer, Clive, Alberta.

WILLOW FARM DUROCS—FALL PIGS, BRED sows. Priced right. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 52-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service; gilts bred for spring farrow. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 1-2

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX. ED. Hood, Huntoon, Sask. 51-3

SELLING—CHOICE DUROCS, EITHER SEX. G. E. Roese, Camrose, Alberta. 46-9

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YORKSHIRE HOGS—PRIZE WINNERS, APRIL farrow. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Evans, Weyburn, Sask. 47-9

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED TO farrow April. Price with papers \$50. Clouston Bros., Loughheed, Alta. 51-3

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REGISTERED LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, from 1,000-pound stock that stands on 12-inch bone. "You have to have bone to get the size; you have to have size to get the price." Can furnish pigs, either sex at any age. For full particulars and prices, write T. O. Felland, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SELLING—LARGE TYPE REGISTERED Poland-China boars or sows. Thos. McGrath, Oak Bluff, Man. 51-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS. OTTO MILLS, Togo, Sask. 1-13

Hampshires

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS, sows; also fall pigs. Write for booklet. H. Lynn Tuttle, Raley, Alta. 51-9

IDYLYD HAMPSHIRE—A FEW GILTS for sale. J. B. Wright, Plumias, Man. 51-5

PRODUCE

FISH FROM COLD LAKE PIONEER FARMER, fisherman. Trout, \$10 per 100 pounds; White, 29.00; boxed, delivered to your station. Z. A. Lefebvre, care Bank Hochelaga, Cold Lake, Alta.

Seed Grain

Lloydminster District—The Seed Garden of the West

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KITCHENER AND

MARQUIS WHEAT

REGISTERED BANNER

GOLD RAIN

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RYE FEED GRAINS BALED HAY

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SEAGER WHEELER'S RED BOBS SUPREME wheat that won highest awards ahead class for four consecutive years at the International Farm Products Exhibition. Seed for sale, re-cleaned, sacked, price \$2.25 per bushel. Jas. Semple, Chauvin, Alta. 51-6

SELLING—THREE CARS AMERICAN BANNER seed oats, grown from pure American, free from noxious weed seeds and wild oats, shipped thoroughly cleaned and reliable, 45 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. Frank Jellis, Box 38. 49-6

PURE RUBY WHEAT, FROM EXPERIMENTAL farm seed, \$1.60. Red Bobs No. 43, Seager Wheeler's latest improved strain, \$2.00, sacked, re-cleaned, ready to sow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Henry Young, Millet, Alta. 49-3

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 per bushel; also Garton's 22 oats, 96% germination, free from weeds, 70 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Leduc. Send 10 cents for sample. Wilford Bros., Leduc, Alta. 52-4

IMPROVED MARQUIS—OUR STRAIN IS THE result of 12 years careful hand selection. Product of this seed may be Registered. First generation, \$1.25; second generation, \$1.10. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

RED BOBS, GROWN FROM SEED PURCHASED from G. G. Guide (Wheeler stock), \$1.75 bushel, cleaned, bags included. W. Knott, Gilbert Plains, Man. 50-6

GUARANTEED HUBAM CLOVER SEED, EXTRA quality and home-grown at \$2.50 lb. Ten pounds or over, \$2.00 lb., delivered. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 52-2

GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSURANCE and profit. Kubanka, \$1.50; Red Durum, rust proof, high yield, \$1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 52-6

VICTORY AND BANNER SEED OATS, FREE wild oats and other noxious weeds, germination 99. Write for prices and samples. J. White Paynton, Sask. 49-5

STOUTENBURG'S SWEET CLOVER, WHITE blossom, hulled and cleaned, freight paid, \$10 per bushel, or \$15 per 100 pounds. I. R. Stoutenburg, Heathcote, Ont. 52-5

WANTED BY R. M. ROYAL CANADIAN 261, price car loads feed and seed oats, f.o.b. Laporte or Eatonla, Sask. Reply, Charles E. Craig, Sec. Treas., Laporte, Sask. 1-6

WANTED—CAR LOAD BANNER OATS FOR seed; government, germination and purity test; samples and prices: f.o.b. Kenton. Secretary, Local U.F.M., Kenton, Man.

HUBAM ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER SEED, excellent quality, early variety, \$2.50 bushel; over ten pounds, \$2.00 pound, prepaid. I. Munsie, Richmond Hill, Ont. 1-11

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN Banner oats, suitable for seed, 40 cents per bushel. J. D. McPherson, Bredenbury, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.50 bushel, f.o.b. Orton. B. D. Webber, Thompson, Alta. 51-3

SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS KUBANKA, CLEAN, machine run, \$1.25 bag extra. Real stubble wheat. J. Hughton, Riverhurst, Sask. 49-6

SELLING—TWO CARS RED BOBS SEED wheat, one car Ruby wheat. Prices, samples on request. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 51-6

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, GRADES one Northern, cleaned and sacks included, \$1.50 per bushel. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 52-5

SELLING—CAR LEADER OATS, NO. 1 SEED, germination 80 to 90%, machine run, 40 cents bushel, f.o.b. Lavoie, Alta. J. T. Tuck & Sons. 52-3

FOR SALE—400 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, from Guide stock, \$1.75 bushel, cleaned and sacked. Theo. Natland, Morrin, Alta. 1-2

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, RE- cleaned, sacks included, \$1.50 per bushel. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 1-5

PURE RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.50; KITCHENER, \$1.40; cleaned and sacked. H. D. Behrman, Vidora, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—PURE KITCHENER WHEAT, grown on new land, \$1.60 bushel, cleaned, bags included. W. Harrison, Box 28, Dufour, Sask. 51-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, NINE CENTS pound, bagged. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. C. Stewart, Phippen, Sask. 1-6

PURE SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE, re-cleaned, sacked, \$1.45. Oscar Loiselle, Vonda, Sask. 1-5

RUBY WHEAT, PURE, RECLEANED, \$2.50, Robert Whiteman, Silverton, Man. 52-3

SELLING—SELECTED CARS SEED AND FEED oats. B. B. Rowed, Waseca, Sask. 48-6

WANTED—CAR OATS: SAMPLE, PRICE, Harold Thackeray, Colgate, Sask. 51-3

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 50-6

FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, \$1.00 BUSHEL; seed bags. Olaf Hanson, Moosomin, Sask. 1-3

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS AND NEW RUBY wheat, Banner and Victory oats. Priced right for select stock. Kjellander Seed Farm, Wilcox, Sask. 51-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS GOING AT A record low price. Write for particulars, stating quantity required. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 52-3

Hay and Feed

HAY—NO. 1 MIDLAND, RED TOP AND BLUE Stem, extra good horse hay, \$15; No. 1 Slough, fine color and very clean, \$12; No. 2 Slough, fair color, clean and good feed, at \$10.50. Prices f.o.b. C.N. or C.P. Any quantity. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 48-1

HAY AND GREEN FEED, ALSO FEED AND seed oats and barley for sale. Write or wire for quotations. Olds U.F.A. Co-op Assn. Ltd., Olds, Alta. Phone 156. 1-5

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS TIMOTHY, Lamoureux and Harrington, Entwistle, Alta. 1-3

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"I advertised feed and sheaves in 1920 and got about 1,200 queries about same. I don't want to have such a success this time, as it kept me writing mostly every night."—Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask.

This reads as though Mr. Vicario had "too much of a good thing." It certainly proves that a classified ad. in The Guide is a paying investment. For instructions as to your own classified ad. see top of first classified page.

Honey

CLOVER HONEY ALL SOLD. THANK YOU. I have still a limited quantity of light amber, mostly clover, gathered from Hubam clover at \$8.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. See ad for Hubam seed in seed section. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

PETTIT'S HONEY ALL SOLD. THANKS TO our many customers throughout Canada. Prices on new crop in August. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 51-3

SELLING—PURE HONEY, 60-POUND CRATE, \$12. Apiary of Maitson St. Joseph, Otterbourn, Man. 51-6

CLOVER, \$10; FRUIT BLOOM AND CLOVER, \$8.00; buckwheat, \$6.00; for 60 pounds. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 47-9

Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

CORWOOD—BIRCH, TAMARAC, PINE, POP- lar and mixed, in car load, 16 cords. Ask prices Waldford Farmers Co-operative Club Ltd., U.F.O. 282, Waldford, Ont. 43-5

FOR SALE—CORWOOD, POPLAR POLES, cut green a year ago, the best of firewood, \$5.50 a cord, f.o.b. Muscow, near Fort Qu'Appelle. W. H. Pumphrey, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

SELLING—SEASONED WHITE POPLAR, \$2.50 cord. Midland hay, \$8.50 ton. F.o.b. Arborg, Harry Steff, Bifrost, Man. 1-4

FOR SALE—CORWOOD, SEASONED POP- lar. Write, William Richards, Clanwilliam, Man.

ASH FENCE POSTS, SIX FEET, NINE CENTS. Lumsden, Sask. J. T. Bateman. 50-6

CORWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—TAMARAC POSTS IN CAR LOTS. A. P. Mitchell, Millet, Alta.

Dogs, Foxes, Furs and Pet Stock

RAW FURS—I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF WOLF pelts. I do not quote ridiculously high prices that no one can pay. I always pay highest market prices and will give satisfaction or return your furs. Ship all you have while the market is good. Mink also wanted at once. W. C. Davis, Springfield, Sask. 52-2

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE FARM BRED pups, parents excellent heelers, intelligent and obedient. Pitches, \$12; dogs, \$15. Pedigree and photo of sire healing dog furnished. One five months, \$25. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man.

BOUND BITCH, HALF AIRDAL, HALF GREY- hound, three years old, fast and A1 killer on fox and wolf. Price \$20. George Wright, Boissevain, Man. 1-2

COLLIE PUPS, GUARANTEED HEELERS, parents both good workers. Females, \$5.00; males, \$8.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 52-4

SELLING—REGISTERED IRISH WOLF- hound, big type, No. 108629, W.K.C., 18 months old, \$35. Mike Sizer, Cavell, Sask. 52-2

GOOD PAIR COYOTE HOUNDS, THREE years, good catchers and killers, sixty-five dollars. 10738-112 Street, Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—TWO WOLFHOUNDS, TRAINED and fast, two and three years. Will accept best offer. P. R. Smith, Keddelston, Sask.